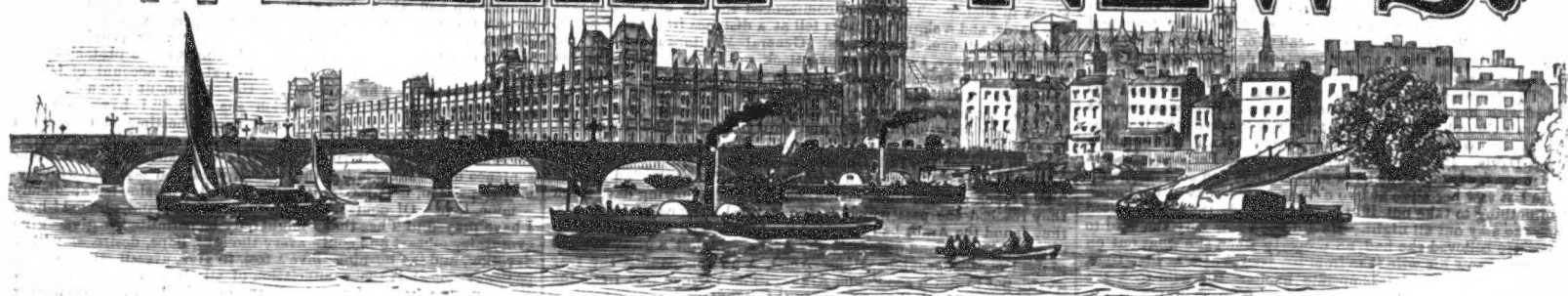


John Dick 313 Strand
**PENNY ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY NEWS.**



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



THE HON. MRS. AND MAJOR YLFVERTON. (See page 18.)

Notes of the Week.

On Monday, Mr. William Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquiry at Anerley, into the circumstances of the alleged murder of Louisa Dyer. It was stated that Edward Turner, aged nineteen, and James William Clarke, aged twenty-three, bricklayers' labourers, had been arrested on suspicion. The coroner said that, as they were not present, he could not hold that there was any charge against them. It would be necessary first to go into the inquiry; and, if evidence was adduced implicating any parties, it would be a question whether they should not be brought before the court prior to the verdict being returned. The jury then proceeded to view the body of the deceased. Two severe contusions were visible on her person—one on her head having been evidently the principal cause of death. W. Dilke, a general dealer, or higgler, in Penge, was the first witness. He saw the deceased dead for the first time on Thursday, and he identified her as his sister-in-law, Louisa Dyer. The deceased had no husband living. He understood she only lived with her husband for one fortnight. She was married at St. Mary's Church, Southampton. He never asked who her husband was or what his Christian name was. Her maiden name was Davis. He did not know her age. Perhaps she was thirty-five years of age. She lived with witness and sold things for him. He last saw her alive at two o'clock on Tuesday at his house. She had nothing to take out in the way of trade then. She used sometimes to stay out all night. He did not know why she used to stop out. He believed she had no property when she went out on Tuesday, as he saw his wife take from her pocket 5s. d. at that time. Deceased was at times of intemperate habits. His wife took the money from the deceased to prevent her from drinking more. Robert Thompson said he was a gardener, living in Hawthorn-grove, Penge. On the previous Thursday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, he went into a hay-field in Penge, belonging to Mr. Friend. Witness wanted to see whether the hay was fit to be shaken out, as Wednesday had been very wet. Witness went straight along for about thirty yards, and he then saw the body of the deceased lying on the ground, close by a new paling. He went up to her, and saw that it was a person he had known by sight. She was lying flat on her back. The body was parallel with the fence, and her head was towards the Oak-road. Her clothes were up above the knees. She had a bonnet on her head. It was on the back of her head. There was an appearance about her head, a mark or swelling, which led him to consider that she had been subjected to violence. There was also blood upon her clothes and upon the ground. Mr. Charles G. Wood, surgeon, said that he was in practice in Penge. On the previous Thursday morning he was called to see the body of the deceased lying in a stable at the back of the Robin Hood. He made a cursory examination of the body. He found a wound in the peritoneum, penetrating the vagina and rectum. It appeared to have been made with a sharp stick, or some weapon of the kind. The wound was an inch and a half in depth. It might have been made with a nail or sharp-pointed stick. There was an injury on the head above the right ear. He formed the opinion that she had been dead about two days. He made a post-mortem examination subsequently. On opening the head he found there was no injury under the mark on the temple. He deduced from the results of his post-mortem examination that the deceased woman was forcibly held down for the purpose of violence, and that she died from asphyxia, something being thrown over her mouth, or some pressure on the trachea. After a long deliberation the jury decided to adjourn the inquiry till Tuesday week. Turner and Clarke were on Monday brought before Mr. Elliot at the Lambeth Police-court, who, after hearing the evidence, remanded them to a future day.

On Saturday morning a terrible boiler explosion occurred at Messrs. Pope and Baines' colliery, at Sharlston, near Wakefield. The engine-house is close to the pit bank, and behind it the boiler shed, which contained two cylindrical egg-shaped boilers of 40-horse power. The one nearest the engine burst; and carried with it destruction and devastation in every direction. One part was carried about 200 yards to the east, and another was driven over some trees about 40 feet high and deposited in a field about 250 yards distant. The former piece drove down a strong, tall chimney, the walls of which were more than two feet thick. The engine-house proper and the engine-house for pumping were both totally destroyed. Two lives were lost, and several persons were severely injured. William Dickinson, a boy aged eleven years, the son of a bricklayer, of Eastmoor, Wakefield, was killed. John Noble, engineer, of Sharlston, has since died of his injuries. He was severely scalded and his leg was broken.

A GERMAN, named Emil Herlick, was committed to the Clerkenwell sessions on Friday week, by Mr. Solfe, from the Westminster Police-court, on a charge of stealing a carpet bag, the property of Catherine Amelle Thompson. He was searched as usual on admission, and afterwards put into a cell. He was seen on Sunday evening in his cell by Warden Clifford, who went on night duty at about seven o'clock, and again at daylight on Monday morning, quietly lying asleep. Soon afterwards Clifford went off duty, and nothing else was seen of the prisoner until about half-past seven o'clock, when Warden Meyrick went his rounds for the purpose of unlocking the doors of all the cells according to custom. When he came to Herlick's he there found the unfortunate man hanging by the neck from the "hopper" or ventilator in the cell window. He had managed to effect this by taking the straps by which his hammock had been suspended, which he had buckled together, passing one end round the hopper and the other end he had buckled around his neck. Having thus prepared himself, he must have got on to a stool and then kicked it away, leaving him suspended. Life was quite extinct. It seemed that the robbery for which the prisoner stood committed took place at the Victoria Station. A lady was about to proceed by the 1.3 train to Sutton, and had left the carpet bag in charge of a porter named Key, and it was labelled and put near the scale ready for another porter to put it into the train. The prisoner and another man had been seen loitering about the station for some time without any luggage, but were afterwards seen to leave the station with the carpet-bag in their possession, and on their way passed the Grosvenor Hotel towards Belgrave-square, when they were stopped by detective-officer Foy, attached to the company. The prisoner's companion started off at the top of his speed, and the deceased man threw away the property and made a desperate resistance, but was finally taken to the station-house. Had the prisoner been tried a previous conviction for stealing a portmanteau, the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company, with a sentence of six months' imprisonment, would have been proved against him from the Southwark Police-court.

IN LUCK'S WAY—"From the porridge of my house," says John M. Bette. "I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields."—*American Paper.*

MANY distressing cases have occurred during the past few months of women being found helpless from starvation, whose occupation had been

"Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A broad as well as a shirt."

Earning, perhaps, by fifteen or sixteen hours' hand-labour, not more than three or four pence. The Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine not only enables the worker to earn a good living during moderate hours of labour, but the work done gives greater satisfaction to the wearer, as not being the price of life. All who are interested in the welfare of the seamstress should visit the show-rooms of the company, at 139, Regent-street, where every information relative to the machines can be obtained.—*Advertisement.*

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A letter from an officer serving in Algeria gives some details of the battle of Sain-Lagia. It states that the division under General Martineau was escorting a numerous convoy to Geryville, when on the morning of the 26th of April it met a body of 5,000 Arabs in the plain, of whom 3,000 were cavalry. The day was dark and the ground soaked with rain, which had fallen during several days, and had rendered it difficult for cavalry. The cavalry under General Martineau was composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 6th squadrons of the 11th Chasseurs, two squadrons of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and a squadron of Spahis. The Arabs, in close column, waited the attack in silence. The enemy commenced the fire at a distance of 400 yards, and a shower of balls fell at a distance from the French, having gone over their heads. General Martineau ordered the cavalry to charge, and a furious attack was made. The melee was terrible. The French passed through the Arab ranks five times, and carried death and terror among them. The victory was decisive, but the loss among the French officers and men was severe. There were sixty-eight killed, and thirty-three wounded were left in the hospital of Geryville. Among the killed are mentioned Captain Gilg, of the 11th Chasseurs, Lieutenant Delapiere, of the 2nd Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Lieutenant Ruffet, of the 2nd Spahis. The French pursued their march, but on the following day, when they reached the pass which is the natural defence of Geryville, they found the Arabs had occupied the hills. The French infantry climbed the hills and dislodged the Arabs, who left a great number of dead on the ground. Major Amat, who commanded the rear guard, put to death about 200 Arabs. The passage was free—the cavalry passed with their swords in the scabbards.

The Empress a few days ago went to the pleasant village of Thomery, near Fontainebleau, to visit the studio of Mdlle. Rosa Boubeur, and requested to see her studio. The artist showed her Majesty the different paintings on which she is at present engaged, as well as many fine studies of animals. A painting representing a stag leading a herd of hinds along the summit of a rocky eminence especially attracted the notice of her Majesty. After passing an hour in the studio the Empress took leave, having first obtained a promise that her private collection should be enriched by a picture by Mdlle. Boubeur, and that the artist would pay her a return visit at the palace.

The *Patrie* learns from London that in the course of last week Lord Cowley was charged to make, verbally, an important communication to the French Government. The cabinet of London desired to know whether the Emperor would be disposed to take part forthwith, in concert with England, in a naval demonstration in the Baltic. The imperial Government replied to this overture by a refusal, which M. Drouyn de Lhuys from the first led Lord Cowley to expect.

ITALY.

The yacht *Undine* arrived at Naples on Sunday, having left Genoa on Saturday. The motive of the visit being simply the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by his son and ten other persons.

AMERICA.

Some details of a battle of the 3rd inst. on the Chickahominy had been received in New York. The position of the Federal army before the engagement opened was as follows:—Hancock's corps, the 2nd, held the left; Wright's corps, the 6th, held the left centre; Smith's corps, the 18th, the centre; Warren's corps, the 5th, held the right centre; and Burnside's, the 9th corps, held the extreme right. The line, which extended six miles, ran almost parallel with the Chickahominy, and from one and a half to two and a half miles north of it. General Lee's army was disposed on the immediate north side of the Chickahominy in three lines—two lines of battle and a skirmish line. Between the two armies intervened a low swampy region. At daybreak firing commenced along the entire line, and the 2nd and 6th corps advanced simultaneously against the Confederate position. A storming column of the 2nd corps, consisting of Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions, succeeded in carrying a portion of first of Lee's lines. Barlow took 300 prisoners belonging to Breckenridge's command, and four guns; the prisoners were secured, but the guns could not be brought off. Heavy reinforcements coming up to Breckenridge from Hill's corps forced the Federals to abandon the advantage they had gained, and they fell back, suffering severely from an enfilading fire. The 6th corps was not more successful in its advance than the 2nd, for although the entire corps made the assault with great vigour, and carried the first line of Lee's rifle-pits, it was forced to retire in consequence of the 18th corps, which had advanced in conjunction with the 6th, having sustained a repulse, its retreat uncovered the right flank of General Wright, who consequently was compelled to fall back. It having now been ascertained that the Confederate position could not be carried by assault without too great a sacrifice of life, General Grant determined not to renew the attack.

The only official information received concerning this battle consists of the following extract from a despatch of General Grant's, furnished by Mr. Stanton:—

"We assaulted at 4.30 a.m., driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decided advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckenridge."

Another later official report, not from General Grant, estimates the Federal loss at about 8,000. The Federal losses during the three days' operations ending on the night of the 3rd are estimated by another account at about 7,500. On the afternoon of the 3rd the Federal cavalry, under Wilson, fell upon the rear of Heth's division, which had moved to attack the rear of Burnside's corps, and drove them off with considerable loss. The Federal General Stannard was severely wounded in this affair. On the morning of the 4th it was found that the Confederates left wing, under Ewell, in front of Burnside, had been withdrawn during the night.

At seven p.m. on the 3rd the Confederates attacked Smith's brigade of Hancock's corps, but were repulsed.

Mr. Stanton announced that on the night of the 4th "the Confederates attacked Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed." Hancock's line was within forty yards of the Confederate works.

No fighting is reported to have occurred on the 5th or 6th. It has been ascertained that the reports concerning the illness of General Lee were incorrect. Lee is known to be in command. The commissariat of Grant's army is said to be in splendid condition, and communications between the army and the base of supplies at White House is complete.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Montreal papers bring an account of the death of Mr. Joshua K. Giddings, the United States' consul-general in Canada. He died in the billiard-room of St. Lawrence-hall, where he was playing, in good spirits, when he was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and expired in a few minutes. In May, 1856, he suddenly fell down on the floor of the Congress while making a speech. He was an uncompromising Abolitionist, at times carrying his views to an extent which was antagonistic to the Federal constitution. He was all but expelled from Congress because of his bold expression of them in 1842. The *Montreal Gazette* states that he had finished on the day of his death a work, written at the instance of Mr. Chase, on the impolicy of allowing claims for damages resulting from war.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

THE frontispiece to this week's issue of the *Penny Illustrated Weekly News* contains portraits of the Hon. Major Yelverton, son of Lord Avonmore, and Theresa Yelverton, his wife. The former denies the legality of his marriage with the latter, and shortly after the death of Professor Forbes, married his widow. The case is now before the House of Lords, and the Attorney-General appears for the lady.

The Attorney-General argues that all the language of the letters of both parties referred to a marriage—it might be not irrevocable, but which was binding upon them as a matter of contract. The respondent declared that she would be the vilest hypocrite, the most sensual wanton, and would be guilty of an infamous thing if she married another person. In a letter of the appellant he asked, "What and when is reality to be," clearly inferring that no consummation had taken place at the time of the Scotch marriage, and to this the respondent replied thus:—"Oh, reality is so painful as you make it," and in the same letter adds, "your people have a stronger will than you," obscurely referring to the obstacles to a public marriage, which he alleged to exist on account of family considerations. The course of the argument then noticed a letter of respondent's, in which she said, "I have said the word, will do all you ask me, and name the time and place as soon as I am able," which referred to the celebration of a religious ceremony of marriage; and this was borne out by another sentence in the same letter, thus:—"If I have at last met with my master-passion, is it my fault? Your master-passion is expediency—mine, love. Of course, the latter must yield; and, oh God! how I have prayed to Thee that I might only be permitted to give—give everything—heart and soul—every thought, hope, desire—my life's devotion, and the burning love I feel, to give, give it all. No expediency demands the renunciation of all dreams of bliss in this world and my hopes of eternity in the next." This agreed entirely with the theory which was the foundation of the argument which had been so much pressed; and this was fortified by her having written at the close of the letter, "I cannot tell you conscientiously that you will be loved again as I love you, but you will think so, and that will do as well, for you will never put another to the same cruel test—her love or her God." The whole of the language in that letter was that of a woman addressing one whom she deemed her husband—but under circumstances which rendered it necessary to show that she was pure, scrupulous, and virtuous. The next letter commented on was one of the date 10th July, in which the respondent said that she was going to Manchester, and continues, "You can fetch me there if you choose—perhaps you would prefer meeting me in the old cathedral (where my forefathers lie), as it would be without any particle of risk to you. You are unknown, and have nothing to say or do; my purpose is, and will be, ignored by mortal creature. If safety is your object, what I suggest is merely the same as being present at mass, making you a catholic." This it was contended referred to the appellant's professing the Roman Catholic religion with a view to the religious ceremony which was contemplated; and although she went on to say, "It is entirely for your sake, as I have but a choice of miseries, and do not much care what happens next, as I can see no probable prospect of happiness;" which meant that seeing no prospect of any change in her equivocal position, by the declaration of a marriage, she only desired to have her religious scruples satisfied, although the completion of her happiness as a wife she did not expect. Having brought the history of the case down to the meeting of the appellant and the respondent the Attorney-General summed up the argument, contending that the respondent believing herself to be married in Scotland, yet pressed for a religious ceremony, while the appellant was endeavouring to keep things as they were, and to obtain the privileges of a husband; while the whole of the correspondence on both sides went to show marriage or presence of marriage between them.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF A YACHT.—Some days ago the yacht of the Russian consul, the Chevalier Tagliaferro, disappeared during the night from her moorings, in the Silema Creek, within Marmasuccetto Harbour, close to the marine police-station. Suspicion immediately fell upon some soldiers of the 100th Regiment, five of whom had been missing several days before, and these suspicions were confirmed by a cutter having been passed by a merchant vessel to the south-east of the island, very lucrily handled in a fresh N. W. On Tuesday last a fishing-boat fell in with the cutter, having on board two soldiers of the regiment mentioned in a most exhausted state, from total want of water and provisions, endeavouring to reach the island, which they hardly seemed to know to be Malta. With the fisherman's assistance the cutter was navigated into Marmasuccetto, when the deserters were arrested. Three other Englishmen have been arrested at Avola, in Sicily, which they had reached in a small boat, in which, according to their statement, they had drifted from Malta when in a state of drunkenness, but they gave out that they are seamen belonging to an American ship which lately left Malta for Callao. The Italian consul has received a telegram containing their asserted names and description.—*Malta Times*, June 9.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—A very shocking accident has just occurred in the family of a gentleman widely esteemed in Kidderminster—Mr. John Brinton. It seems that his daughter, Miss Lucy Brinton, a little girl of seven years of age, has been on a visit to her aunt, Lady Crossley, in London. On Thursday she was spending the evening with some young friends, and while they were together a toy engine was produced. This was filled with spirits of wine, and while she was bent forward, intent on what was being done, some of the burning liquid was spilt on the front of her dress, and she was at once in flames. She was shockingly burnt, and one of her companions, Master Crossley, was also injured, but not seriously. Four of the most eminent medical men in London were called in, and did all that skill could suggest, but she gradually sunk under her injuries, and expired at Sir Frank Crossley's residence, in Eaton-square, on Sunday morning. Although her injuries were of so severe a character, she did not suffer so much pain as might be supposed, and shed in a very happy frame of mind, quite sensible to the last. Mr. Brinton's friends deeply sympathize with him on this sad occurrence, and the more so as he has within the last twelve months suffered a still greater domestic bereavement.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

BURIED ALIVE.—The interment of Miss Hardman, whose death at the advanced age of ninety-two years we noticed last week, took place on Wednesday. She was buried in the family vault in Peter's Protestant Church. The funeral took place on the eighth day after her decease. It is not usual in Ireland to allow so long an interval to elapse between the time of a person's death and burial; in this instance it was owing to the expressed wish of the deceased, and as this originated in a very curious piece of family and local history, we may refer to the circumstances—everybody, in fact, has heard of it; but the family in which and locality where it occurred are not generally known. Everybody has heard of the lady who was buried, being supposed dead, and who, bearing with her the tomb, on her finger, a ring of rare price, this was the means to her being rescued from her charnel prison-house. A butler in the family of the lady, having his cupidty excited, entered the vault at midnight in order to possess himself of the ring, and in removing it from the finger the lady was restored to consciousness, and made her way in her grave clothes to her mansion. She lived many years afterwards before she was finally consigned to the vault. The heroine of the story was a member of the Hardman family—in fact, the late Miss Hardman's mother—and the result in Peter's Church was the locality where the startling revival scene took place.—*Drogheda Argus*.

General News.

ALLUDING to the pension of £20,000 granted to Sir Rowland Hill, the *Paris Temps* says:—"One of the bright sides of English manners is the intelligent generosity with which honours and pecuniary rewards are lavished upon the eminent men who have deserved well of their country."

The 18th of June was the anniversary day of the battle of Waterloo. After a lapse of forty-nine years, 137 gallant officers, above the rank of lieutenant, survive. The rank of these officers may be summarised as follows:—Generals, 21; Lieutenant-generals, 19; major-generals, 23; colonels, 25; lieutenant-colonels, 25; majors, 15; and captains, 4.

The Hon. Robert H. Meade has been appointed private secretary to the Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council.

Colonel the Hon. R. W. Penn Curzon, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the room of Colonel the Hon. Richard Charteris, resigned.

A widow named Leroy has just died at Marbais, in the province of Namur, at the age of 105. She had never suffered any illness, and retained her faculties to the last.

A COMMUNICATION from Athens states that 100 individuals confined in the prisons at Tripolizza have escaped and taken some direction unknown, accompanied by the sentinels and a part of the soldiers of the post, who favoured their escape.

INTELLIGENCE was received in town on Saturday of the death of the Rev. William Cureton, D.D., canon of Westminster. The rev. gentleman died at his country residence, Westbury. He had been for some months suffering from illness, arising, it is said, from a shock to his system received on the occasion of a railway collision. The rev. canon was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830.

As there continues to be a belief that gentlemen have a right to be presented at levees in virtue of their being volunteer officers, we may state positively, and from the best source of information, that no such right exists. Volunteer officers must be eligible for presentation for other reasons than their volunteer rank. The matter was decided in the spring of 1860.—*Court Journal*.

The precentorship of Canterbury Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Joshua Stratton, M.A., formerly of New College, Oxford. The appointment, which is worth about £250 a year and a house, is in the gift of the dean and chapter. By Mr. Stratton's death the vicarage of Gravney also becomes vacant.

The Isle of Wight excursion steamers are about to commence running for the season, and measures are to be taken to enforce the Government penalties for overcrowding these steamers. They are licensed to carry a limited number of passengers, but they are let out to parties who in order to make it pay, are obliged to crowd the steamers with eight or ten times the Government allowance, and every season there are narrow escapes from the most serious and fatal accidents.

On Saturday night Thomas Shields, a factory operative, who lodged in Heatley-street, Preston, was burnt to death whilst in a state of intoxication.

In the Irish Bankruptcy Court, a few days ago, some light was accidentally thrown on the system of Federal recruiting in Ireland. In the case of a bankrupt named Ellis an application was made for the assistance of the court on behalf of a poor woman named Comyns, whose son had enclosed to her a check for £10, which he had received from the American Government for "emigrating" to that country. He is now a soldier in Grant's army, on his way to Richmond. She gave the check to the bankrupt to cash, but only received one-half the amount, the rest being lost in the estate. On the part of the bankrupt it was stated that the check is not yet due, and owing to the condition of affairs in America would probably be dishonoured.

On Friday, during the breakfast hour, three young men, apprentice carpenters in Messrs. Hall's ship-building yard, Aberdeen, were taking a sail in a boat in the harbour, near the works. The boat missed stays, and there being a slight breeze at the time, she filled with water, and settled down—all the three men on board being thrown out. The dockmaster (Mr. Lees) and others at once put off in boats to render assistance, and succeeded in rescuing from the water one of the young men, named McIntosh, who was taken home, and is expected to recover. The other two, however, named respectively Milne and Robb, were drowned. Milne's body was got out not long after the accident, but all attempts to restore animation were fruitless. The body of Robb was also recovered about two o'clock. The young men were seventeen and twenty-one years of age respectively.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

A MAJOR IN PETTICOATS.

"MANHATTAN," the New York correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writes as follows:—

"A goodly amount of fuss is being made in this town just now over Miss Major Pauline Cushman, who is now stopping at Astor House. She has had a great success as a Union spy. The Confederates could not stand against a good-looking young woman, who was not, probably, very particular about the price she paid for information. She has been made a major in the regular army by President Lincoln. Of course, so far as name is concerned, she is a humbug. Pauline she got from Bulwer, in the 'Lady of Lyons,' and Cushman from spying and robbing the really distinguished Miss Cushman, one of whom, Charlotte, is living in Europe, and her sister, Sarah, who married Mr. Muspratt, is living near Liverpool with her husband. These Miss Cushmans are all proud of their characters as without stain, and they are of an old race. Their ancestor, Robert Cushman, in June, 1620, hired in London the Mayflower (so celebrated) that brought over the Puritans to Plymouth Rock. Old Robert preached the first sermon on this continent after landing, and his descendants have been deservedly respected. This outsider, who has assumed the name, and who has been created a major, is probably a Miss Jones or Miss Smith. She will not get the freedom of the city, as our officials, thank fortune, are still Democrats, and do not believe in female majors. She is on her way to Washington, where, I suppose, the White House will be open to her, though, as a general thing, I don't think Mrs. President Lincoln has a very high opinion of good-looking female majors. This is another violation of the constitution in a small way. Females cannot vote or be made majors lawfully, though if Major Pauline goes up and reaches the rank of lieutenant-general, she may yet command an army in 1874, when we make a final and desperate dash at Lee and Richmond. If General Robert was thirty years younger it would not be a bad idea to place in command against him a handsome girl with long auburn curls or golden tresses like Pauline."

RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS OF SOLDIERS.—It appears from a parliamentary return which was issued this morning that the non-commissioned officers and men in her Majesty's land forces, whether stationed at home or abroad, consisted of 103,760 Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 "other Protestants," and 58,508 Roman Catholics. At the end of March last there were in the Royal Marines, 12,398 Episcopalians, 416 Presbyterians, 2,379 other Protestants, and 1,448 Roman Catholics.

HORNIMAN'S TEA is choice and strong, moderate in price, and so come to you. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 280 Agents.—*Advertisement*.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT MURDER BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

At the Gainsborough Police Station, on Saturday, a young woman, named Martha Howell, a schoolmistress, residing at Springthorpe, was brought up in custody, charged with having attempted to shoot Emma Johnson, music teacher, living at the same place, the offence having been committed at Corringham. The prosecutrix said: On the evening of the 17th, the prisoner came to our house, and asked me if I would go to Springthorpe the following Saturday, and spend Sunday with her. She remained till about seven o'clock. At that time four young ladies and myself set off to go part of the way home with the prisoner. On the road the prisoner frequently asked me to go and stay with her. I said I could not. When we arrived at the wood-side at Somerby, where there is a footpath alongside of it leading across a field, I gave way for the prisoner to go through the bandgate first. She turned when about a yard from me, and pulling a pistol from her pocket, said, "I'll shoot you." I said, "No, don't." She pointed the pistol close to my right ear, and fired it. I felt the fire upon my face, and something seemed to go through my ear. I fell down, and after about half a minute I got up, and the prisoner had moved to the opposite side of me. She had the pistol in her hand, and was feeling in her pocket. I ran away, and the prisoner shouted to the other girls to hold me. She ran after me a short distance. I went to a farm-house, about half a mile on the way back to Gainsborough. They sent for a policeman. About a year and a half ago, the prisoner tried to bring me into a family quarrel of hers. We had some words at the time, and since then we have never been so friendly as we were before. Several times since, I have been to her house to stay all night. When I have been teaching the girls at the prisoner's school music, I always slept with her, and she has many times got up in the middle of the night and pointed a pistol at me, threatening to shoot me. I did not know whether it was loaded or not. There was generally some else in the house besides our two selves. She had often complained that I did not go so much to stay with her, but I went to her friends with whom she had quarrelled. I always considered her a very passionate woman. Two of the young ladies who accompanied the prosecutrix in the walk gave corroborative evidence respecting the prisoner firing the pistol. They also added that she warned them to stand by and she would not hurt them. Elizabeth Milburn, living at Springthorpe, deposed: On the evening of the 17th instant I went into the prisoner's house, she having sent for me, as she was very poorly. She said, "Give me a little porter, I'm very ill." I gave her a little. She asked me for some warm water. I gave her some in a wash-basin. She was lying on the bed. I said, "What is the matter?" and she replied, "Do take my clothes off." She looked very much excited, and said, "I may as well confess to you, I've shot Miss Johnson, and I'm only sorry I've not shot her dead." I said, "What have you shot her with?" She replied, "A pistol; it is in my pocket." I looked in her pocket and found the pistol produced, two balls, and some shot wrapped in brown paper, a little powder, and two caps. The pistol was very bloody. I was very much frightened and kept the pistol. Her right hand was hurt. She said she had done it with the pistol. The prisoner added that after she had shot Miss Johnson she intended to die at her feet. Miss Howell was committed to take her trial at the next Lincoln assizes.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AND MURDER IN FRANCE.

THE *Echo de la Merne* gives an account of a suicide and a murder by members of the same family, at Loisy, France, the two crimes being the consequence of an incident futile in itself—the eating of two strawberries by a child. The daughter of a M. Renaux, a resident in the above-named village, was to make her first communion a week ago. In the morning, however, before proceeding to the church, while standing before a dish of strawberries, forgetting for a moment the solemn ceremony in which she was about to take part, she inadvertently tasted the fruit. This was, of course, sufficient to exclude her from the communion on that day. The child, nevertheless, attended the service, but without joining in it; and the cure, learning from her the cause of her abstention, spoke to her kindly, and told her to return the following morning. She reached home and stated what had taken place to her parents, and the latter appear to have reproached her in severe language, and to have terrified her by an exaggerated description of the consequences of her fault. After retiring to rest, the child's terror seems to have overcome her reason, as she rose, dressed herself, and secretly leaving the house, fled across the fields, and took refuge at a farm at some short distance. Here she was recognised, but instead of being sent back home, she was taken to the school which she attended in the village. In the meantime, the mother happening to enter the room where her daughter slept, found the bed empty. She was seized with a terrible misgiving that her daughter must have drowned herself. The mother instantly rushed in the direction of the Marne, and was seen no more. Four days later her body was found on a low bank at Solanges. A brother-in-law of M. Renaux, residing in the same neighbourhood, had for some time previously given signs of mental derangement, and the disappearance of his brother's wife, for whom he had a great respect and affection, sufficed to entirely unsettle his mind. The night preceding the morning on which the body was found he became most violent, and from time to time took up his fowling-piece. His wife, who was alone in the house with him, was struck with terror, but dared not move. In the morning he went out with his gun, but was shortly after seen returning in a state of great excitement. A farm servant had just time to inform M. Renaux of her danger, and she concealed herself in a garret. The servant, however, paid for his devotedness with his life, as Renaux turned on the man and discharged the gun into his breast, killing him on the spot. Renaux next pointed the second barrel to his own forehead, and blew out his brains. It was at the moment that this tragedy was being accomplished that the body of M. Renaux was found at Solanges. The murderer leaves a son, and the murdered man a wife and two children.

A CONVERT TO DR. COLESSO.—The Rev. J. A. Coles, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Mossley, near Juncleton, has written to the two archbishops and to his diocesan a long letter, stating that he has found Bishop Colesso's arguments "in the main" satisfactory, and that he does not consider any of the answers satisfactory. Their lordships not having replied to his letter, he sends it to the papers for publication.—*Patriot*.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF ROBERT BURNS IN CANADA.—We are sorry to hear that our old friend William Begg departed this life at the residence of Dr. Cole Clinton, on Saturday last. Mr. Begg, who was sixty-eight or sixty-nine years of age at the time of his decease, was the son of Burns's sister Isabella, well known to every reader of the poet's biographies. He received a liberal education, being intended for the medical profession, but, owing to domestic affliction, he never took out his diploma. Coming out to Canada, he taught school for many years in Soderich Township, until he was compelled, through personal infirmity, to retire to the retreat offered him by the noble-hearted Dr. Cole. Mr. Begg inherited much of the poetical genius of his family, was a great lover of belles lettres, and by the unfortunate affliction of his depliment won for himself a great number of friends in this district. He lived and died unmarried.—*Goderich Journal*.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

THE weather generally, with the exception of some occasional high winds, has been all that could be desired for gardening operations. The rains have given vegetation of every kind a wonderful start, and our markets are almost being glutted with peas, lettuce, and early fruits.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Every available opportunity should now be taken to dig and prepare the ground for winter crops. As fast as the ground is cleared of early peas, spinach, &c., let it be well manured and dug for planting out. Then, take advantage of every shower, get in supplies of broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery, in its various stages, kale, savoy, &c. Thin and clear beet, parsnips, and carrots from weeds. Sow a few Mazagan beans for a late crop. Continue to give cucumbers in frames a good supply of water, and sprinkle their leaves every afternoon; also sow additional seed, or put in cuttings to plant out for a succession till Christmas. Sow and plant out endive for a succession. Sow the last main crop of dwarf kidney beans, and hoe up advancing crops. Sow onions to draw young. Make sowings of parsley, for a strong winter supply; peas, for a late crop, and radishes in a rather shady situation. Stop the main shoots of vegetable marrow, and give them a good soaking of water occasionally, should dry weather again set in.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Give American plants, such as rhododendrons, azaleas, &c., a good soaking with water, and, if wanted for an increase, now is a good time for layering them. All vacancies, made by taking up gladioli, tulips, hyacinths, &c., should be filled with bedding-out plants from the stock in reserve. Late sown annuals to be thinned out as soon as they are well above ground. Occasional waterings, with weak liquid manure, will greatly invigorate carnations and pinks. Put in cuttings and plant out the most forward chrysanthemums eighteen inches apart in the open ground. Propagate china and tea roses by cuttings, selecting wood of the present year to be struck under hand-glasses. Look to baskets and vases, stir the surface of the soil, and cover the spaces between the plants with moss, to prevent evaporation. Trim quick and privet hedges with the shears, but use the knife for laurel.

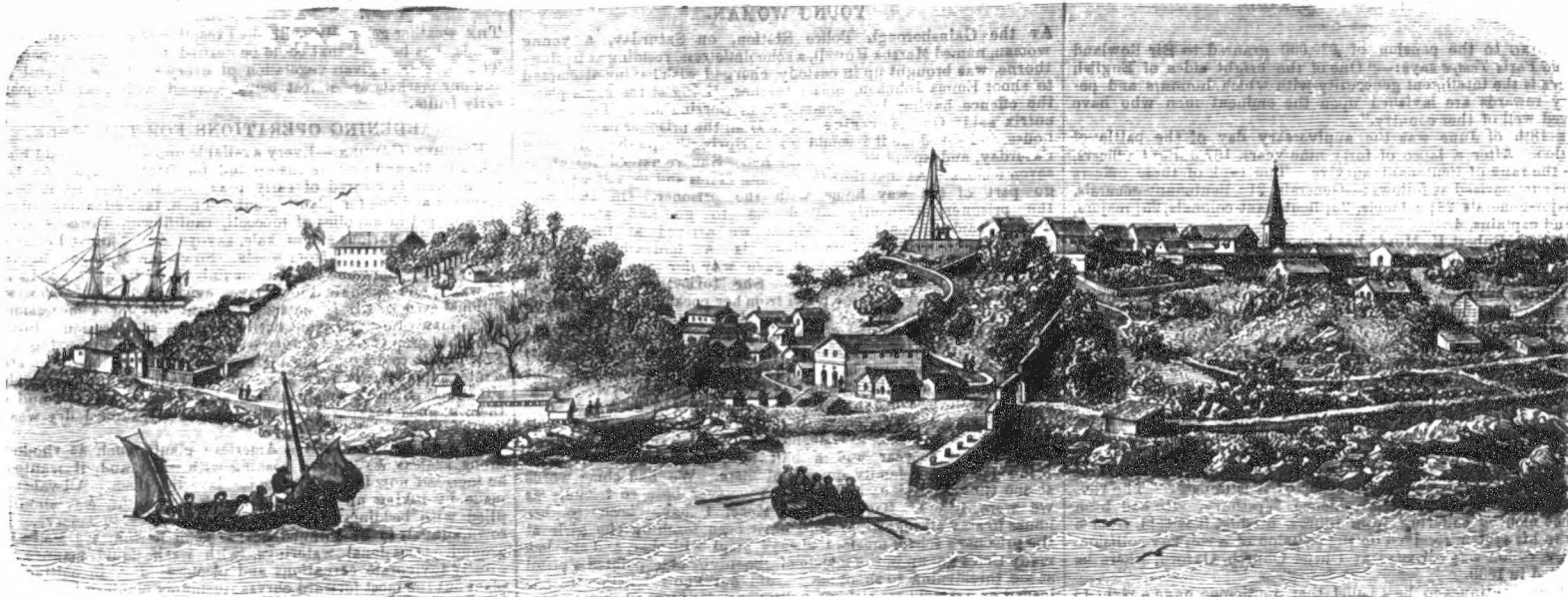
FRUIT GARDEN.—Attend well to wall trees, as previously given, and where attention has been given to their early disbudding and pruning there will be few improper or superfluous shoots to remove just now. Where this has been neglected, no time should be lost in attending to the work at once. Continue to look for the curled leaf and destroy the green fly. The leaf should be cut off and burnt or crushed.

M. DU CHAILLU IN AFRICA.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a letter was read from M. Chailu, who had arrived on the western coast of Africa, near to the point from which he formerly penetrated the interior.

Sir RODERICK MURDOCH stated that M. Chailu had expended all the money gained by the publication of his book in fitting out his new expedition; that he had taken out a supply of instruments to enable him to make accurate observations, and establish the points on which doubts had been thrown; but, on conveying the instruments to shore, the canoe containing them was upset, and they were all lost. M. Chailu was, in consequence, detained until fresh instruments, which the Geographical Society had provided for him, were received. His letter, addressed to Sir Roderick, gave an entertaining account of some of his transactions with the African tribe among whom he was residing. The king was on friendly terms with him during his former expedition, and had then entered into an arrangement that any of his people who stole M. Chailu's property should be flogged. The same law had been again established, but, notwithstanding, M. Chailu's fowls from time to time disappeared. When he complained, he was told that they had been eaten by the ants. But the disappearance of ten fowls in one night was more than such a cause could explain, and M. Chailu insisted on the discovery and punishment of the culprits. He was at first informed that they could not be found, but that two other persons might be punished instead of them. To this substitution of the innocent for the guilty he would not consent; and, as he became peremptory in his demand for justice, the real offenders were produced, and they proved to be one of the king's wives, his brother's sister, and two other women. An offer was made to make compensation by fine, but he insisted on the fulfilment of the law. He was then told he must flog them himself. That proposition he declined, but he appointed their nearest relatives to execute the sentence, which was of course done very leniently, but it served as a useful warning for the future.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—Now that the final closure of Old Blackfriars-bridge has taken place, and the work of its demolition begun, a few jottings about it may not be out of place. The bridge was built by order of the corporation, Mr. Robert Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, being the architect. The first pile was driven on the 7th of June, 1760, and the first stone laid on the 31st of October in the same year, by Sir Thomas Chitty, then Lord Mayor. It was finally opened for traffic on the 19th of November, 1769. When first opened a toll of one halfpenny each on week days, and one penny on Sundays, was taken, and continued until the 22nd of January, 1785, when they were redeemed by Government. The following records as to the laying of the first stone, and what may be expected to be found when that stone again is brought to light, are just now interesting. The "Annual Register" for the year 1760 says, after describing the ceremony:—"Several pieces of gold, silver, and copper coins of his late majesty (George II.) were placed under the stone, together with a silver medal given to Mr. Mylne, the architect, by the Academy of St. Luke, with a copper rim round it, having the following inscriptions:—On the one side, 'In architectura præstantia premium (Ipse Roma judice), Roberto Mylne pontis hujus architectori grato animo posuit.' In the 'Gentleman's Magazine' of the same date, we are told that there was upon "a plate or plates of pure tin a Latin inscription, written at the request of the Court of Common Council, and of which a verbatim account is given." The following is an English translation. It will be seen that it contains a fact perhaps not generally known as to the naming of the bridge worthy of notice:—"On the last of October in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of George III., Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt., Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of this bridge, undertaken by the Common Council of London (amidst the rage of an extensive war), for the public accommodation and ornament of the city, Robert Mylne being architect. And that there might remain to posterity a monument of this city's affection to the man, who, by the strength of his genius, the steadiness of his mind, and a certain kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit (under the Divine favour and fortunate auspices of George II.), recovered, augmented, and secured the British empire in Asia, Africa, and America, and restored the ancient reputation and influence of this country, amongst the nations of Europe, the citizens of London unanimously voted this bridge to be inscribed with the name of William Pitt." Although the citizens did vote this money, it is now quite clear that the intention was not carried out. Blackfriars-bridge it always has been called, and always will be in all future histories. The "foundation stone" and its inscription, which taken up, should be carefully preserved and deposited in the Guildhall.—*City Press*.



L'ÎLE ROYALE, GUYANA.

SKETCHES IN FRENCH GUYANA.

In South America a very extensive and a very important country is Guyana. It is singularly fruitful and singularly unhealthy. The British, the French, and the Dutch possess parts of it. The capital of French Guyana is Cayenne. This place was first settled by the French in 1625, and again abandoned by them in 1654. Then it

the L'Île Royale, the Market-place at Cayenne, and of the Grand Penitentiary.

DOG RACING AT LOUISBOURG.

Dog shows have recently become fashionable in this country; but we doubt if dog-racing will ever occupy the place with us that it

placed abreast, at about three feet from each other, the owner of each animal generally occupying a place immediately in the rear, armed with a persuasive stick or whip, which must not, however, be applied, but simply flourished behind the runners. A little in front of the winning-post is stretched a rail, on which dangle all kinds of dainties calculated to influence the speed of the canine competitors.

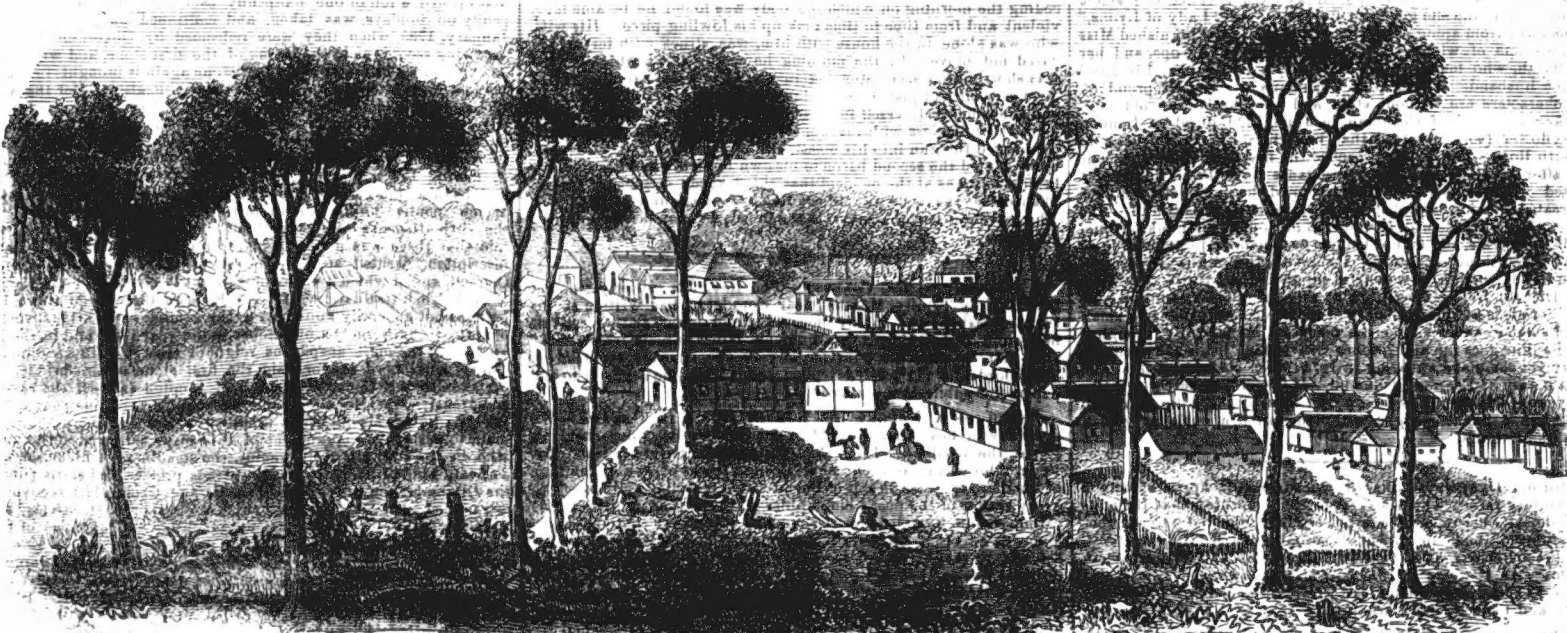


THE MARKET PLACE AT CAYENNE.

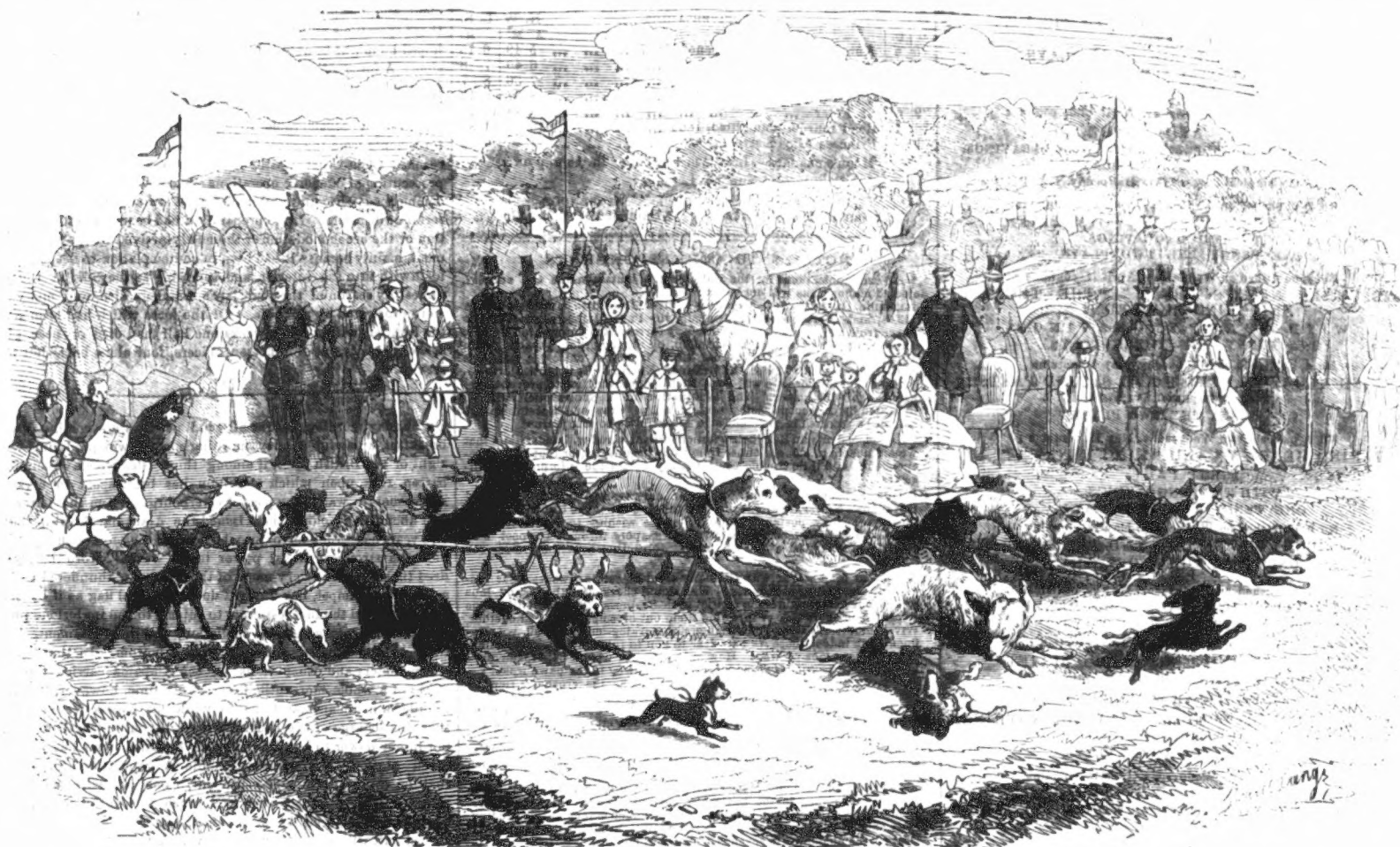
passed successively into the hands of the English, French, and Dutch. These were expelled by the French in 1677. The British took Cayenne in 1809, and foolishly gave it back to the French in 1814 in whose hands it has ever since continued. There are two peculiarities of Cayenne—that it produces a famous pepper, and that it receives into its deadly climate all the wretches who are troublesome to Louis Napoleon. We present our readers with views of

does with our continental neighbours in the Duchy of Wurtemberg. There, during the fashionable season, they have a steeple-chase amongst puppies. Unfortunately the course is not open to the world, the indigenous puppy alone being allowed to run, otherwise we wot of some of English growth, of the Dundreary school, against whom the Louisbourg "pups" would stand but very little chance. The mode in which the race is managed is this:—The dogs are

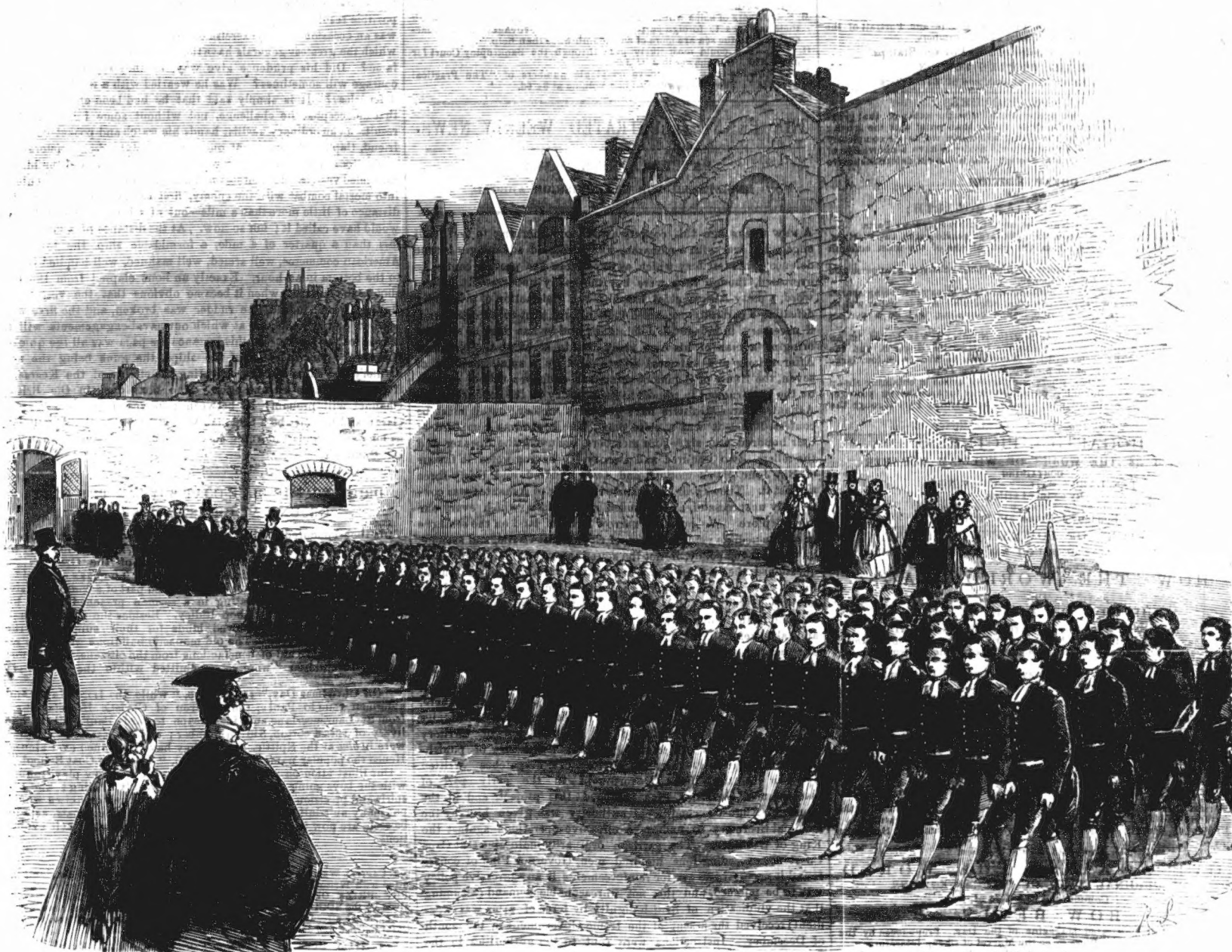
The Wurtemberg ladies present the victors (the dogs, not their proprietors) with embroidered collars, distributing the prizes with as much grace and courtly bearing, as did the fair maidens in tournaments of old. Our illustration on page 21 will readily convey an idea of the sport. How different from our Ascot day! We imagine it will be a long time before we find ladies officiating as judges in such a race in this country.



THE GRAND PENITENTIARY.



DOG RACING AT LOUISBOURG, IN THE DUCHY OF WURTEMBERG. (See page 20.)



THE NEW PLAYGROUND AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—BLUE-COAT BOYS AT DRILL. (See page 22.)

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SHAKSPEARE,
ILLUSTRATED.
TWO OR THREE COMPLETE PLAYS
IN EVERY NUMBER
FOR ONE PENNY.

No. 1, published on Wednesday, April 13th, contains
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ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.
A Complete Play for One Halfpenny.

No. 2, published on Wednesday, April 20th, contains
"WINTER'S TALE" AND "CYMBELINE,"
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No. 3, published on Wednesday, April 27, contains
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM, "THE TEMPEST,"
AND "KING RICHARD II."
WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 4, published on Wednesday, May 4, contains
"KING HENRY IV," FIRST AND SECOND PARTS.
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 5, published on Wednesday, May 11, contains
"KING HENRY V" AND "KING HENRY VI,"
FIRST PART.
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 6, published on Wednesday, May 18, contains
"KING HENRY VI," SECOND AND THIRD PARTS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 7, published on Wednesday, May 25, contains
"KING RICHARD III," AND "KING HENRY VIII."
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 8, published on Wednesday, June 1st, contains
"KING LEAR" AND "ROMEO AND JULIET."
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 9, published on Wednesday, June 8, contains
"COMEDY OF ERRORS," "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,"
AND "KING JOHN."
ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 10, published on Wednesday, June 15, contains
"MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR," "TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR WHAT YOU WILL," AND "TWO GENTLEMEN OF
VERONA."
ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 11, published on Wednesday, June 22, contains
"AS YOU LIKE IT," "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS
WELL," AND "MACBETH."
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those master-pieces of art is natural enough; and hence our determination to
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surplus of beauty and of cheapness.

ORDER.—On Wednesday, April 27th, Number I was issued in an
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first two Pictures of the Series entitled *Marriage à la Mode*, with four large
quarto pages of descriptive letter-press. Price One Penny.

In small or remote places, where a difficulty arises in obtaining cheap
serial publications, any intending purchaser may forward seven postage
stamps to the publisher, in order to receive the Monthly Part through the
post.

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NOTICE.—In the same number was recommenced the popular series,
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This New and Beautiful Story was commenced in No. 74 of

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World and the Public Press to be the Marvel of Cheap Literature.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.

D.	D.		H. W. L. B.
25	S.	Kensington Museum opened, 1857	5 49 6 15
26	S.	Fifth Sunday after Trinity	6 40 7 8
27	M.	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777	7 36 8 7
28	T.	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	8 37 9 13
29	W.	St. Peter	9 48 10 21
30	T.	Road murder committed, 1860	10 56 11 30
1	F.	Princess Alice married, 1862	0 2

Moon's changes.—Last Quarter, 26th, 2h. 15m. p.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. AFTERNOON.
1 Samuel 15; St. Luke 9. 1 Samuel 17; Ephes. 3.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications for the Editor must contain name and address.
Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.
PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to MR. JOHN DICKS,
313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
News from newsvendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a single
number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr.
DICKS, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's
subscription is 2s. 3d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly re-
quested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent mis-
carriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be
indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps
cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that
we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our corre-
spondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information them-
selves.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS, and
REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom
for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a
quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may
send a subscription of 2s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, 313
Strand.

A WORKING MAN.—War with Germany would mean low wages, dear
provisions, and increased taxation. War would check our exports, and thus
compel our manufacturers to restrict their business, thereby putting the
workmen on short time or throwing them out of employment altogether.
Wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of working-men, use all your in-
fluences to induce those who are dear to you to raise their voices against
the injudicious idea of war! How many homes would be broken up—
how many little articles of property find their way to the pawnbroker's—
how many a family driven to the work-house, by the crushing, ruin-
ing, overwhelming effects of war! Gaudy toys would stalk in and estab-
lish its dominion by many a hearth where comfort now reigns; and the
merry laughter of little children would be turned into plaintive cries for
bread!

J. C. J.—An ordinary case of divorce costs about £30. Send us your address
and we will write by post to recommend you a respectable London
solicitor.

B. R.—The Young Rascals, Master William Henry West Batty, appeared in
1805; he was then in the thirteenth year of his age. Perhaps no per-
former drew so large an audience, or made so much money as this prodigy,
in so short a period. The receipts for twenty-eight nights' performance at
Drury Lane amounted to seventeen thousand pounds.

Q. W.—Ben Jonson and Dr. Johnson were neither brothers nor contemporaries.
The former lived in the reign of Charles II, the latter in that of George
III.

G. D.—Cadetships at Woolwich Academy are obtained by influence with
the Ordnance authorities. The cadets have to undergo a preliminary
examination in arithmetic, history, mathematics, &c.

M. S.—Owners of ships will not generally take landmen on board to work
their passages to foreign parts. At the outset of voyages persons unac-
customed to the sea are more of an encumbrance than help.

H. G. K.—You could most likely pass through the Bankruptcy Court for
about £10. See answer to J. O. J.

J. S. (Camden-town).—We have no single numbers of "The Practical
Receipts." They are now issued in a volume at 3s. 6d.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

A FEW weeks ago this country awoke one morning to find itself
engaged in war with a monarch, who possessed advantages for the
defence of his territory which, as experience has proved, cannot be
overrated, though they were but too easily underrated. In one
word, a petty African chief has had the satisfaction of practically
defeating a carefully-organized British force, sent to threaten, and,
if necessary, to invade his dominions; and he has done so without
bringing a man of his own army within sight of the invaders.
After a long and animated debate, and by a small majority of
seven, the House of Commons refused to endorse a vote of censure
on the Government in respect to their policy in the conduct of the
Ashantee war. Ministers have gained a victory, but it must be
confessed that it was a close one. The house was composed of
four hundred and sixty-four members, including the Speaker and
the tellers—two hundred and twenty-six having voted in favour
of Sir John Hay's motion, and two hundred and thirty-three
against it. The expedition against the King of Ashantee was con-
fessedly unsuccessful, and attended with results which every one
must deplore. We possess a narrow strip of land on the seashore
in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle, and assume,
on grounds the policy, if not the soundness, of which may well be
questioned, the exercise of a protectorate over a not very extensive
line of country which intervenes between our possessions and the
territory of the King of Ashantee. A refusal upon our part to
deliver up to that Sovereign two thieves who had fled from Ashantee
and taken refuge in this neutral ground was followed by those acts
of retaliation which invariably mark the commencement of savage
warfare. The Ashantees invaded the territory which had afforded
the asylum, and carried away or destroyed property, not, however,
of any considerable amount. The matter might have ended here,
but the governor of the settlement, considering that the dignity
of Great Britain was outraged by the invasion of territory
acknowledging his protectorate, conceived the idea of punish-
ing the aggressor. In a series of despatches written
by him to the Home Government in the early part of
last summer, Governor Pine broached this project, and in the
month of August a conditional authority was given him by the
Colonial Secretary to undertake offensive operations against the
King of Ashantee. The garrison ordinarily maintained at Cape
Coast not exceeding four hundred men, Governor Pine of course
found it necessary to ask for reinforcements if an aggressive policy
was to be pursued, and this not unreasonable demand (assuming
that the vindication of British dignity by force of arms was expedi-
ent) received the assent of the Home Government in the month
of December. Instructions were sent to the authorities in the
West Indies to detach from the native regiments such a force as was
considered necessary to carry into effect the policy of the Governor

of Cape Coast, now definitively ratified by the Imperial Govern-
ment, and, meantime, the Government was authorized to inaugurate
those operations which, on the arrival of the reinforcements, it was
hoped he might be able to bring to a speedy and successful conclu-
sion. A force of about four hundred men were accordingly des-
patched into the interior, and a depot, which was to furnish the
base of future operations, was established close to the Ashantee
frontier. A considerable time, however, elapsed before the rein-
forcements from the West Indies arrived; and when they at length
reached Cape Coast Castle the rainy season had begun, and the
prosecution of offensive operations was rendered impossible. Then
commenced what unquestionably must be admitted to have been a
series of disasters. Little preparation had been made for the recep-
tion or the accommodation of the newly-arrived troops at the settle-
ment, mainly because it had been in contemplation to despatch them
forthwith into the interior, and, arriving as they did at the most
unhealthy season of the year, large numbers died, and many more
were prostrated by sickness. Of the force which had been sent to
the frontier, within a few weeks one half had died or been placed
hors de combat; out of nineteen officers, four alone being left fit for
service.

On Sunday morning, just as all good people were coming down to
breakfast, an awful Sunday morning's work was preparing within
sight of the British Isles, if among these Isles we may include the
barren rock upon which a million has been spent to make it a
sentry-box to watch the port of Cherbourg. From the latter port,
just about nine o'clock, there issued the Alabama, the ship that for
two years has struck terror into the heart of the most confident and al-
most the strongest naval power in the world. More than a hun-
dred times over the very name of the Alabama, thundered through
a speaking trumpet, has brought down the rival flag as if by magic,
and compelled the luckless crew to submit to the inglorious process
of examination, surrender, spoliation, and imprisonment, to see
their ship plundered and sent to the bottom. In the shape of
chronometers and other valuables the Alabama carried the *spolia
opima* of a whole mercantile fleet. This time, however, it was not
to order a merchantman to lie to while his papers were examined
that this scourge of the Federal navy came out of Cherbourg. It is
not in our power to say why Captain Semmes, who has gained so
much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage
that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just
returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to en-
counter a foe larger, better manned, better armed, provided, as it
turned out, with some special contrivances for protection, and quite
as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months
we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama,
should she have the good luck to catch her; indeed, the captain of
the Kearsage had assumed that if they met there could be only one
possible result. Why, then, did not Captain Semmes see that this
was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity
which the greatest generals have thought rather an addition to their
fame? Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's
courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the
defenceless? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and
that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecasts of the
result. As an ordinary duellist hands his watch and pocket-book to a
friend, Captain Semmes sent on shore his sixty chronometers—the
mementoes of so many easier conflicts—his money, and the bills of
ransomed vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered
into mortal combat with the enemy, first exchanging shots at the
distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance our fathers
would have called it; not so now. At the distance of a mile, never
less than a quarter of a mile, a formidable ship, the terror of
American commerce, well armed, well manned, well handled is sent
to the bottom in an hour. Exactly an hour elapsed from the first
shot to the moment when it became obvious that the vessel was
sinking, when, indeed, the rudder was broken, and the fires were
put out. This is the pace at which our naval engagements will be
fought for the future. In this instance the pace was all the quicker
because the guns had start of the ships, the guns being the new
artillery, the ships wooden, excepting the chains of the Kearsage,
if they constitute an exception. The next duel in the British
Channel will probably be between two vessels of the Warrior
class; and he must be a bold man who can be sure that it will last
as long as a Sunday morning service, or be less decisive than the
last Sunday's.

**DRILLING THE BLUE-COAT BOYS IN THE PLAY-
GROUND AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**

THIS time-honoured institution, situated in Newgate-street, is one of
the five royal hospitals of the City of London, and was founded by
Edward VI. June 26th, 1553, on the site of the Grey Friars'
Monastery. At the same time he founded St. Thomas's and Bride-
well Hospitals, the three foundations formed part of a comprehensive
scheme of charity, originating in a sermon preached before his
Majesty by the pious Bishop Ridley. Besides the sites and ap-
purtenances, Edward bestowed lands for their support to the
amount of £600 a-year. The old monastic buildings were then re-
paired, and by the aid of benefactions from the citizens, 840 "poore
fatherless children" were soon admitted within the monastery
walls.

"On Christmas Day," says Stowe, "while the Lord Mayor and
aldermen rode to Paul's, the children of Christ's Hospital stood
from St Laurence-lane and in Chesape towards Paul's, all in one
livery of russet cotton, 310 in number; and at Easter next, they
were in blue at the Spittle, and so they have continued ever since."
Hence the popular name of the hospital, "The Blue Coat School."

Our illustration on page 21 gives a view of the new playground,
with the boys going through their usual weekly drilling; and the
spirit and precision in which they go through their exercises would
put many an adult squad to the blush. Their long coats, as will
be seen, are now tucked up, so as not to interfere with their evolu-
tions.

A CAPITAL WRITING CASE, &c. for free by post for twenty-eight stamps,
fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pens, and Pen-holder, &c.
THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was
given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its quality, durability, and cheapness.
250,000 have already been sold. To be had of FLEMING and GORRO, 25
Oxford-street, London, and all Stationers. [Advertisement.]

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELLENT FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDER-
ING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of
domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospectus free. Whig-
and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars. Manufactory, Ipswich. [Advertisement.]

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE CHANNEL—DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

THE following is a statement of one of the petty officers of the Alabama:—"The Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 12th inst., seventy days from Cape Town. The Kearsage arrived off Cherbourg on the 13th inst. Challenges to fight were reciprocated by the commanders of the Alabama and Kearsage. The former having taken in coal and undergone some refitting steered out of Cherbourg at nine a.m. on Saturday. She was escorted by the French iron-clad Couronne, which was appointed to see the Alabama clear of the limits of the port of Cherbourg. The engagement took place about twelve miles from the port. The first shot was fired by the Alabama at the Kearsage at 10.30 p.m. The latter had a chain cable tripped along her sides, to break the force of the shot from the Alabama. The Alabama was about 1,000 yards from the Kearsage when she fired the first shot. Being the fastest ship, she was able to steam round her antagonist in continually narrowing circles; when within 500 yards of the Kearsage the rudder and screw of the Alabama were shot away, and she was rendered helpless; her colours were shot away. The action lasted from 10.30 a.m. until noon. At the conclusion of the action nine badly wounded men of the Alabama were sent on board the Kearsage. The crew of the Alabama when she went into action were 140 men, all told. After the action the Kearsage appeared in a disabled condition. Four men were killed and ten wounded on board the Alabama."

In a letter, dated Monday night, a Southampton correspondent says:—

"The yacht Deerhound is lying off the quay. She brought home forty-one of the officers and crew of the Alabama. Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the Deerhound, belongs to Wigan, and is a large colliery owner. He arrived at Cherbourg last Friday, and hearing that the Alabama was going out on Saturday morning to fight the Kearsage, he went in his yacht to witness the fight. He kept about three miles from the combatants, and saw by means of telescopes and other glasses every shot that was fired, and the effect of it. The two steamers kept going round one another in circles. The Alabama fired four shots to one of the Kearsage. The broadsides of the latter were each 109lbs. heavier than those of the former. The Kearsage was so damaged by the fight that she could not steam afterwards. Both vessels were about the same size. The Kearsage was cased with thin iron plates, and over these were chain cables coiled about, and between the interstices formed by the cables was wood planking. When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht's boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons, when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out, 'That's Semmes,' and the drowning man called out, 'I am the captain—save me; I cannot keep any longer.' Adams went and dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said, 'For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht.' Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled, it appears, to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner."

The following are additional details of the engagement:—

"Shortly after the action commenced, a shot from the Kearsage killed three men on board the Alabama, cutting them to pieces, and a second shot wounded three more men and killed another, while a third shot carried away the Alabama's fan and part of the rudder on her deck, disabling a gun and causing much damage. Below and forward her compartments were all carried away, and the fire room was filled with water. The Alabama fought under sail, first using her starboard battery and afterwards her port battery. She continued the engagement until the muzzles of her guns were under water, and one part of her deck was covered with dead and wounded. When found in a sinking state the Alabama ceased fighting, and lowered her boats, in which the dead and wounded were placed. Shortly afterwards the Alabama sank, the officers and crew jumping into the sea, when the Kearsage's boats came up to assist in saving the crew. The officer in command of the boats inquired for Semmes, and was told that he was drowned, whereas he had already been picked up by the yacht Deerhound and stowed away, the yacht having then steamed off with all speed, expecting the Kearsage would attempt to capture those on board. Before the Alabama left Cherbourg to engage the Kearsage, Captain Semmes sent on shore an iron chest containing specie, sixty chronometers, and other valuables. The officers of the Alabama estimate their loss in killed and wounded at from thirty to forty men."

Another account says:—

"The Alabama arrived in Cherbourg on the 11th inst., after two years' service, lately in the East Indies, for the purpose of extensive repairs. A day or so after her arrival the Federal steamer Kearsage arrived there also, and instead of coming to anchor, continued to cruise backwards and forwards just outside the breakwater, challenging the Alabama to fight. The Alabama immediately accepted the challenge thus given, only asking for a few days to complete a few arrangements prior to an engagement. On the 19th she was ready for sea, and left Cherbourg at about ten a.m., preceded by the Deerhound and followed by the French frigate Couronne; the latter remaining three miles from the land throughout the action, which took place some ten miles to the N.E. by E. of Cherbourg. The Alabama made out the Kearsage soon after leaving the harbour, and all hands having been called to quarters, Captain Semmes made a short address to the men, cleared for action, and shaped his vessel's course for the Federal. Having arrived within a mile and opened fire from her rifle gun, the Alabama soon afterwards opened her broadside on the enemy, who immediately returned the fire. Both vessels fought the starboard battery, and in consequence of this the manoeuvring on the part of both was confined to complete circles, seven of which were made during the action, which lasted one hour and ten minutes, at the end of which time, the Alabama having received at least from fifteen to twenty shots in her hull alone, and having some seven or eight killed, and ten or eleven wounded, besides rapidly filling with water, was obliged to strike. Before giving up the action the Alabama endeavoured to reach the French shore, distant some ten miles, and hoisted what sail she had left—fore and aft sail and jib—but of no avail; the water was filling the ship so rapidly as already to cause her to heel over to one side, and was putting out the fires to the engines, all of which circumstances induced the Alabama to strike her flag. A boat was sent to the Kearsage to inform her that she was sinking, and to request assistance to remove the wounded men. The Alabama's crew, however, succeeded in removing their own wounded, together with a few who were unable to swim in the first boat; the remainder were left on board. Before the boats could return the Alabama had slowly settled by the stern, elevating her bow high into the air, and gradually disappeared beneath the yawning waves. All hands jumped overboard, and the sea presented one mass of heads floating about, upwards of seventy individuals being in the water, supporting themselves on gratings, slight spars,

buckets, shell boxes, &c. The yacht now rapidly steamed up, and with the aid of the Kearsage's boats picked up the survivors. The Kearsage was found, after the action, to be iron-plated with heavy iron cables ranged up and down her sides, by means of which she necessarily resisted the Alabama's fire. In addition she was just out of dock from Ostend, and in good repair. She carried a heavier battery than the Alabama, and her firing was excellent. This iron plating was very successful in resisting the Confederate shot, and it was frequently observed that shot and shell struck against the Kearsage's side and harmlessly rebounded, bursting outside, and doing no damage to the Federal crew. The chains extended from half-way between her fore and main masts to about half-way between her main and mizen, thus completely protecting her whole midships section. Another advantage accruing from this was that it sank her very low in the water, so low, in fact, that the heads of the men who were in the boats were on the level of the Kearsage's deck. The firing was much more rapid on the part of the Alabama than the Kearsage. The former fired ninety shots, while the latter only fired thirty, thus plainly showing the advantage of her plating with the cables."

A Southampton letter of Monday says:—

"Captain Semmes is at Ketway's Hotel, and the other officers and men are about the town, getting clothes and necessities; they are taken charge of at the Sailors' Home here. Captain Semmes and Chief Officer Lee went this afternoon to Emmanuel's, the tailor in the High-street, to make purchases. The captain's hand was bandaged, owing to a wound he received in action. The shop was crowded with people, endeavouring to catch a glimpse of the Confederate commander. Messrs Emmanuel tapped several bottles of port, and treated their customer, his lieutenant, and those who came to see them, with much hospitality. Captain Semmes anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South, said that slavery there existed but in name, and that the North and South would never again be united. He said, moreover, that he had endeavoured to do his duty to his country. When he left the shop a crowd had collected round the door, who made way for him and treated him with much respect. He seemed to be labouring under mental anguish, and to feel most acutely the complete defeat he had experienced, and the death and sufferings which that defeat had caused. Captain Semmes is a thin, wiry-built man, with a stern and determined air. He is about fifty years of age, with a small red pointed face, and a beard and moustache in the American style. He had on a very old naval officer's cap, and an English naval lieutenant's jacket. He declined to see any strangers at his hotel. His first lieutenant is a fine-looking young man. In answer to questions, Captain Semmes said that he left all the property he possessed, and upwards of sixty chronometers which he had taken from captured Federal merchantmen, in Cherbourg, previous to going out to fight the Kearsage. He says that he was completely deceived as to the strength and armament of the Federal ship. Mr. Lancaster describes the fight as a magnificent sight. He saw holes right through the Alabama, made by the tremendous shot of the Kearsage."

THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSAGE.

DESCRIPTIONS of both vessels will be interesting to most readers. From the private journal of an officer who served on board the unfortunate Alabama, the following details are gathered:—

"The 'No. 290,' or Alabama, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was a barque-rigged wooden propeller, of 1,040 tons register. Length of keel, 210; length over all, 220 feet; beam, 32; depth, 17. Her engines, built by the same firm, were two horizontal ones, each of 300-horse power, with stowage for 350 tons of coal. Her sails, carried at all times, were as follows:—Fore, foretopmast, staysail jib; two large trysails; the usual square sails on fore and main, with the exception of the mainmast, which was a flying one; spanker and gaff-top-sails; all standing rigging wire. Double wheel, with the motto engraved thereon, 'Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidra,' placed just before the mizenmast. Bridge in the centre, just before the funnel. She carried five boats, viz., cutter and launch amidships, gig, and whaleboat between the main and mizen masts, and dingy astern. The main deck was pierced for twelve guns, elliptic stern, billet head, high bulwarks; cabin accommodation first class; ward-room furnished with a handsome suite of state-rooms; stowage—starboard for midshipmen, port for engineers; next came engine-room, coal-bunkers, &c.; then the berth deck, capable of accommodating 120 men; under the ward-room were store-rooms; and under the stowage were shell-rooms; just forward of the fire-arms came the hold; next the magazines, and forward of all the boatswains' and sailmakers' store-rooms; the hold, &c., being all under the berth deck."

To the foregoing facts may be added these:—The Alabama sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862, less than two years ago. In the period that has since elapsed, her career has been one of the most extraordinary that has ever been narrated of any ship. The damage inflicted by her on the mercantile marine of the Northern States of America is well-nigh incalculable; and her hair-breadth escapes from capture by the Federal navy have been many and wonderful. In one encounter with a gunboat—the Hatteras—off Galveston, she, having first tempted her formidable foe within range of fire by halting as her Majesty's steamer Petrel, sank her with a broadside.

The Kearsage, named after a range of mountains in New England, is a recent acquisition to the navy of the United States; in fact, she is one of the nine gunboats completed within three months from the date of the order given. She is the sister ship of the Tascara, whose presence in the Solent, during the visit of the Confederate cruiser Nashville (since destroyed) occasioned considerable excitement some time since. The Kearsage is a sloop of 1,031 tons, carrying eight guns. Her broad-side guns are 32 pounders, six in number, but she is also furnished with two 11-inch smooth bore Dahlgrens, and it is to these tremendous weapons the sinking of the Alabama is probably due.

On Monday considerable excitement was manifested in Liverpool on the destruction of the Alabama, and much feeling was shown by the sympathizers with each of the contending parties in America. The Federal shipping in the port was decorated with bunting, while on shore the offices of Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm, and Co., the Confederate agents, were crowded by anxious inquiries for information as to the fate of the officers and crew. It was said that £180,000 in gold was on board when the vessel went down, but no certain information on this point was known."

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN AMERICA.—A St. Louis letter of May 1, says:—"Bricklayers, carpenters, and other mechanics are so scarce here that houses and contractors are taking measures to bring out a large number from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Quite a demand exists for new buildings, but the scarcity of labour prevents improvements. Day labourers on the levee receive fifty and sixty cents per hour."

A SWARM OF LOCUSTS.—The *Moniteur Algérien*, publishes the following letter from Dalmatie, in Algeria, containing an account of the invasion of locusts, by which certain districts of the colony are now infested:—"In this village the crop-devouring plague fell on us for ten consecutive days. During the two first the insects did little harm, but on the third day they arrived in such large quantities that all the fields were literally covered with them. In certain places they lay to a thickness of five inches. Every means employed to drive them away proved without avail. The hatching of the eggs has already commenced, and, without a miracle from Providence, a scourge still more terrible than the first menaces our agriculture for the first fortnight of July."

CREMORNE GARDENS.

THE youthful pleasure-seekers of the present generation, whose vague ideas of the vanished splendours of Vauxhall are chiefly derived from the somewhat more than middle-aged gentlemen who look back upon the scenes of their past enjoyment through the magnifying haze of memory, need not be inconsolable for the loss they have sustained, through coming a little late into existence. We have made as marked a progress in our places of outdoor entertainment as we have in other matters; and, apart from old associations, the once-famous "Royal property" would have suffered greatly in comparison with the pleasure-gardens on the Chelsea bank of the Thames. By daylight Vauxhall wore a dreary aspect, very unlike the cheerful appearance of Cremorne before sundown, and even when the "ten thousand extra lamps" were lit on the great gala nights, it must be remembered that, after all, the illumination so glibly estimated was derived from oil, which only shed such a feeble glimmer as a very small number of gas jets would now suffice to throw literally into the shade. The old style of entertainment then in vogue would be considered by modern Londoners, accustomed to expect a large amount of change out of their shilling, equally deficient in splendour. Even the persuasive eloquence of the famous Mr. Simpson, whilome master of the Vauxhall ceremonies, would have failed to convince the town that it is not a vast gainer by the varied amusements of a superior kind which another Mr. Simpson provided on this spot, and which the enterprise of his successor, Mr. E. T. Smith, has so elaborately extended and developed.

As early as three in the afternoon a military band enables promenaders to enjoy all the more a stroll under the old elms, or amidst the crimson coloured parterres of flowers; and at half-past six—the interval having been perhaps pleasantly relieved by a Cremorne dinner—the links of harmony taken up by the instrumental concert in the Chinese orchestra are varied in the extreme. Almost every taste is studied. The Marionette theatre will be found to include some agreeable specimens of the minstrelsy usually associated with burnt cork and bones, and admirable characteristic jigs. Half an hour later begins the romantic ballet, in which the liveliness of Mr. Tully's music, and that of Mr. Milano's movements, equally engage the attention of ear and eye. A number of pretty *corymbes* join in the ballet and the brilliant tableau at the end, where a shower of sparks come in contact with a roaring cataract, with the peculiar effect of producing, instead of a hiss, tumultuous rounds of applause. Within a few minutes of ten, a cavalcade winds its way through the masses of foliage, and in this picturesque fashion is announced the second performance of M. Loisset's clever company of equestrians in the cirque. This Belgian troupe comprises some singularly daring and graceful riders, the ladies having particular claim to notice for the dexterity with which they pass through the intricate manoeuvres of the exciting tourney of the ribbons. The proofs afforded by M. Francois Loisset of the striking sagacity and docility of the animals he has so highly educated, the curious feat of the horse with the handkerchief, the astonishing achievements of an athlete on the horizontal bar, and the ease and elegance with which a vaulting act is performed by the child Clotilde, are especially noteworthy. Nor must be forgotten the humour and acrobatic flexibility of the "grotesque" French clowns. Many of the feats receive from the spectators the tribute of suspended breath as well as prolonged applause. As this portion of the grounds is accessible by a distinct entrance, the attendance at the cirque is advantageously augmented by the presence of those who may wish to avail themselves of the proximity of entertainment without sharing in the general gaiety of the gardens. The fireworks on fête days are invariably magnificent; and if there be any moralising philosopher present, he may then frame out of the devices of pyrotechny a reflection to take with him on his homeward way, and think, as the evanescent sparks die out in the moonbeams, how many of the pleasures of life, if not equally brilliant, are at least equally fleeting.

To appreciate fully, however, our illustration, which will be found on page 24, our readers should visit Cremorne Gardens, now in the height of their floral beauties. Wednesday last was the first juvenile fête, when additional attractions were put forward by the spirited lessee.

HAMPTON RACES.—A SCENE AT MOULSEY HURST.

HAMPTON races is a favourite trip with a certain class of London pleasure seekers. They would rather go there for a real day's enjoyment than to the Derby. The first day, however, on the recent occasion was far from propitious; but, as if to make amends for the hostility displayed on the Clerk of the Weather was in rare good humour on the "Cup Day," and the atmosphere never looked brighter or clearer. The sun shone with unwonted brilliancy throughout the afternoon, and it became so hot and oppressive that the booth-keepers were besieged by thirsty holiday folk, the number of whom was larger even than it was last year, when the attendance was unprecedented. The fair sex, as usual, were viewed in strong force in every description of vehicle, and if their manners lacked the grace and elegance of the aristocratic beauties who were seen at the Royal Meeting the previous week, their affability made up for any shortcomings, and in point of toilette they more than vied with the "upper ten" in the conglomeration of colours displayed. The customary characteristics of Moulsey Hurst, the shows, the swings, the knock-'em-downs, the Aunt Sallys, the roundabouts, and last—but not least—the donkeys, were in full force, while the "road" was patronised as much as the "rail." Indeed, the "road" was thronged with vana innumerable, crowded with the happiest of mortals, who made the pleasant journey alive with their joyous laughter. Those who patronised the races on that day will readily recognise our illustration on page 25. The niggers, of course, were there in their usual force, while the number of parties enjoying their substantial viands on the common were met with at every turn. There were plenty, too, in a "state of beer," like the individual shown in our engraving, commonly called "tight," and there was plenty of getting in and out of vans, and every conceivable kind of portable music to enliven or grate upon the ear. Well, after all, although not so aristocratic as other meetings, if you are not over fastidious, a rare day's amusement is always afforded at Hampton races.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.—On the 26th ult. a train was conveying a number of soldiers and negroes and four torpedoes from Newbern to Bachelor Creek, West California, the latter intending to complete the blockade of the Neuse river in the direction of Kingston. The last of the four was about reaching the station platform, when an accidental blow from a log of wood striking upon the cap exploded the torpedo. The concussion was so great that the other three followed on the explosion of the first, and so quick as to make but one mighty report like the crash of a thousand pieces of artillery fired simultaneously. Heads, bodies, and limbs were scattered for a quarter of a mile around, and in many instances it was found impossible to recognize the remains of the unfortunate victims. The signal tower and a commissary building, 20ft. by 80ft., built of logs, were thrown into the air a distance of 800ft., and strewn the country for a great distance around with the fragments. Forty soldiers and negroes were killed.

True uncoloured teas are now supplied by Messrs. Baker and Baker Tea Merchants, London, through their agents in town and country. These teas combine fineness of flavour with lasting strength, and are more wholesome than the tea in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advertisement.]



CREMOENE GARDENS ON A FETE DAY. (See page 23)



Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The operas produced this week at Her Majesty's Theatre have been Flotow's "Marta," in which Mdlle. Grossi made her first appearance; Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable;" and Beethoven's "Fidelio." The latter opera will be again performed this evening (Saturday). It is announced that the new opera, "Mirella," will shortly be produced on a scale of great completeness. The principal characters will be sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli, Mdlle. Reboux (first appearance), Mdlle. Volpini, Signor Gassier, Signor Marcello Junco, Mr. Santley, and Signor Giuglini.

COVENT GARDEN.—The Royal Italian Opera's performances have comprised Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in which Mdlle. Artot made her first appearance; "Don Giovanni," and "Faust." This evening (Saturday) "La Figlia del Reggimento."

PRINCESS.—The new play, adapted from the French of Casimir Delavigne, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled "The Monastery of St. Just," in which Mdlle. Stella Colas will sustain two distinct characters, is postponed until this evening (Saturday). "Light and Shadow," and "The Corsican Brothers," have been played during the week.

ADELPHI.—The revival (the second this year) of Mr. Watts Phillips's exciting drama, "The Dead Heart," with Mr. Benjamin Webster in his popular character of Robert Landry, has been attended with eminent success. When "Leah" and Miss Bateman no longer presented their powerful attractions to the public a better substitute could hardly have been found than Mr. Phillips's play, which was so special a favourite when first produced, and which has recommendations far beyond the ordinary run of what are called "Adelphi pieces." The character of the hero, Robert Landry, is drawn with exceeding force and discrimination, and Mr. Webster in its portrayal has displayed talents of the highest order as a melodramatic actor. The scene in which Robert Landry is rescued from the Bastille after his long incarceration is indeed a masterpiece in its realisation of bodily suffering and mental debasement. Moreover, the piece is wonderfully well cast, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Messrs. Toole, Paul Bedford, A. Stirling, T. Stuart, &c. all being supplied with parts which suit them admirably. The *mise-en-scene* and costumes, too, are in the highest degree effective, so that the causes of the success of "The Dead Heart" are easily discovered.

OLYMPIC.—As a supplementary attraction to "The Ticket of Leave Man," which, though it has reached its 338th representation, appears not to have yet palled on the taste of the town, the late Robert B. Brough's sparkling extravaganza of "Masaniello" was on Monday night reproduced, after a lapse of seven years. This revival of a burlesque which is certainly among the liveliest of its class will not only be acceptable to Olympic playgoers for the sake of many pleasant memories with which it is associated, but it will also serve to remind the public of the loss they sustained in the premature decease of a richly-endowed humourist, whose wealth of wit was derived from the coinage of a highly poetic fancy. The closeness with which the story is told, and the pointed couplets with which the dialogue is enriched, give a rapidity to the dramatic action which keeps the eye and ear unflaggingly on the alert, whilst the numerous parodies interspersed are remarkable specimens of the facile versification in which the writer could clothe the most whimsical ideas. The corrosion of time has blunted the sharpness of many of the keen allusions to political questions that have long since been satisfactorily answered; but enough remains to satisfy the appetite of the most eager devourer of punning repartees. The travestied Neapolitan patriot, rendered by Mr. Robson with so much energy and tragico-comic expression, is now represented by Miss Raynham, whose long assumption of masculine attire in the drama has probably been thought a qualification for the embodiment of a male character in the burlesque. It will be sufficient to record that, under obvious disadvantages, the young actress grappled vigorously with the difficulties of the part, and that she received the most ample reward for her exertions from the hands of the audience. The dumb Fenella, ingeniously converted by the author into a coryphæe, responding to every question with that traditional ballet-step which is susceptible of the widest interpretation, is now very agreeably personated by Miss "Tissy" Guinness, who thus made her first appearance on these boards. Miss Lydia Foote becomes an exceedingly graceful representative of the perfidious Prince Alphonso; Miss Hughes retains her original part of Elvira, adding a new scene for the further display of her vocal acquirements; and Mrs. W. S. Emden gives the requisite smartness to the waiting-woman Suzanna. The extravaganza, which has undergone some necessary, and some unnecessary, mutilations, has been restored to its old abiding-place with much of its pristine brilliancy, and both scenery and music, under the able direction of Mr. Telbin and Mr. Tully, help to increase the pleasure of the audience in thus renewing an old acquaintance.

CLOSING OF THE LONDON THEATRES.—The present summer will be noticeable for a more general closing of the West-end Theatres than has taken place for many seasons past. The Princess's, Olympic, Adelphi, and St. James's will next month be the only principal theatres open. The Lyceum closes on Saturday (this evening); also the Strand—the latter in order to allow certain advantageous alterations to be made in the theatre; Sadler's Wells's opened for a week, but its doors are again closed; the last night of Astley's was on Monday last, when Mr. E. T. Smith took his benefit; and the Haymarket will close its doors till September on Wednesday, July 6th, when Mr. Buckstone makes his annual appeal to his old admirers.

The Strand company make their first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on Monday next.

THE THEATRES at the East-end of London continue to bring out their exciting dramas. The Britannia has produced "Frank the Ploughman;" the City of London, "Old Booty;" and "The Vulture of York;" the Grecian, "Crime and Repentance;" the Effingham, "The Dead Woman's Secret." The original "Christy's Minstrels" are at the Standard.

YACHT FOR GARIBALDI.

The following circular has been issued by a number of lady friends and admirers of Garibaldi:—

"A few sincere friends of the general, desirous of presenting him with a yacht, which they have ascertained will be accepted with gratitude, are now forming an effective ladies' committee for the metropolis and elsewhere, to work in unison with one now in active operation in Liverpool. Ladies willing to aid on this committee are desired to send in their names and contributions to Mrs. John Richardson, honorary secretary (pro tem.), Lancaster House, Pockham-rye, S.E., or 30, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C. The sum of 800*l* is sufficient to purchase a yacht in every way suitable, towards which 350*l* has been promised. The friends of Garibaldi are earnestly solicited to apply for further information as above. Those friends who have been disappointed in contributing to the 'Estate Fund,' and have scruples as to subscribing to the 'Money Testimonial Fund,' have now an opportunity of showing their zeal for Garibaldi by giving their intended subscriptions to the 'Yacht Fund.'"

NEGROES ENLISTING IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—It is stated in the St. Louis papers that the enlistment of 5,491 negroes in Missouri saves that State from the draft. Not only this, but there is a surplus of several hundred men to be carried to the account of the next call for troops.

The Court.

Mr. Englehart, in the name of the Duke of Newcastle, presented to the Princess of Wales a gold casket, offered as a bridal gift from Lady Young and the ladies of New South Wales.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Marchioness of Camarthen and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel in waiting, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Alfred honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn with their company at dinner on Monday. Their royal highnesses were attended by the Marchioness of Camarthen, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Lieutenant Haig.

Monday was the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. The usual loyal demonstrations were made at the Government offices and most of the metropolitan parish churches. Her Majesty came to the throne on the 20th June, 1837.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSELS.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—6 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Sir Roger (t); 8 to 1 agst Mr. L'Anson's Borealis (t); 9 to 1 agst Mr. Joseph Dawson's Limosina (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. T. Masterman's Honest John (t and off); 100 to 7 agst Mr. Temperley's Alice (t); 100 to 7 agst Mr. T. Dawson's Found Again (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Ambury's Lady de Trafford (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. W. L'Anson's Hypermetra (t and off); 25 to 1 agst Mr. L'Anson's Caller On (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. T. S. Dawson's Tottenham (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. W. Hart's Donnybrook (t).

ST. LEGER.—8 to 1 agst Mr. L'Anson's Blair Athol (t); 7 to 2 agst Lord Glasgow's General Peel (t); 5 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Scottish Chief (t and off); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Baragah (t).

DERBY.—8 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (off, t 9 to 1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Zambesi (t); 20 to 1 agst the Marquis of Hastings' The Duke (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. W. L'Anson's Broomielaw (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Wild Charley (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Walter's Olmar (t); 40 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Le Mandarin (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Dilly Dally (t); 40 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Gladiator (t); 50 to 1 agst the Marquis of Hastings' Grappler (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. G. Bryan's Ostregor (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. H. Ramboll's Brown Dayrell (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Spencer's Longdown (t); 60 to 1 agst Mr. G. Bryan's Reinforced (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Mr. W. Day's colt by Stockwell—Sortie (t); 2,000 to 25 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Van Duick (t); 1,000 to 100 agst Zambesi, Dilly Dally, and Wild Charley, mixed (t); 1,000 to 100 agst Mr. Naylor's lot.

AQUATICS.

THE CHANNEL SAILING MATCH FROM GRAVESEND TO RYDE PIER.

This race, emanating from several influential yachtsmen at the Union Yacht Club House, Gravesend, came off on Saturday, June 18, and was started under the management of Lord de Ros, Vice-Commodore of the R.Y.C., assisted by Captain Tucker, R.N., the harbour-master, and Captain Grant, secretary R.Y.C., the noble lord having kindly consented to arrange the start according to the instructions of the ocean match to Harwich, on the 4th. The vessels consequently took their stations in tiers of three, the cutters being towed down the river, and the schooners forming the upper division, anchored a little above the Union Yacht Club House. The following were entered, but the Amazon did not start:—

SCHOONERS.			
Station.	Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
4	Galatea	143	Mr. T. Broadwood.
3	Blue Bell	82	Mr. Edwards.
2	Madcap	71	Mr. J. S. A. Dunbar.
1	Medea	70	Mr. W. J. Rideout.
CUTTERS.			
5	Marina	62	Mr. J. C. Morloe.
4	Night Thought	61	Mr. J. D. Lee.
3	Volante	60	Mr. H. Q. Maudslayi.
2	Amazon	46	Mr. H. F. Smith.
1	Vindex	45	Mr. A. Duncan.

The yachts were timed to arrive as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Madcap	Sunday 5 56 45
Galatea	" 6 6 25
Volante	" 7 13 20
Marina	" 8 4 0
Vindex	" 9 10 0 (and bore up for Southampton).
Blue Bell	" 11 0 0
Night Thought	" Not timed.
Medea	" Not timed.

The whole distance (170 miles) was performed by the yachts in little more than thirty hours, being the longest ocean or Channel race ever sailed.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

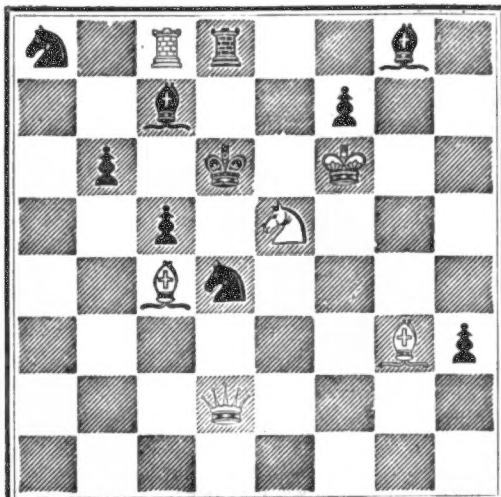
MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN died at Bangor, North Wales. He was the second son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland, County Clare, and brother of Lord Inchiquin. The deceased gentleman was born in 1803, and received his education at Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge. On his first entering parliament, in 1826, he represented Ennis in the Liberal interest. He subsequently sat for County Limerick during a continuous period of fourteen years; and, though a Protestant, he was an active supporter of Daniel O'Connell in the agitation for the repeal of the Union. In the year of Continental troubles, 1848, when the shock of the French revolution caused many thrones to totter, he was prompt to express his thorough sympathy with the French Provisional Government, and he visited Paris in the avowed hope of being able to obtain assistance in severing Ireland from British rule. It was in the summer of 1849 that Mr. Smith O'Brien took up arms against the Government of the Queen, and headed a band of repealers in the South of Ireland. He was, at the time, expelled the House of Commons, on the ground of sedition, and, being tried for high treason, he was found guilty, and condemned to death. This extreme sentence was mercifully commuted to one of banishment to a penal colony. In 1856, Mr. Smith O'Brien was permitted to return to Europe, the indulgence being in the first place limited to the Continent; and he resided for a short space of time in Belgium. Soon, however, he was allowed to enter the United Kingdom; and he has since taken up his principal abode in Ireland at his country seat in Limerick.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—We have been informed that Lady Alicka has had the honour to be presented by the Princess of Wales with a most elegant keepsake, in the form of a bracelet, which was accompanied by a most kind letter from her royal highness expressive of the marked and considerate attention with which her royal highness was treated at Trinity Lodge, and of her great gratification at the efforts which were so successfully made by everybody to render her visit to Cambridge one of un-mixed enjoyment.—*Cambridge Independent.*

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILLOCK AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Prospectus free on application at 135, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 188.—By T. SMITH.
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game between Messrs. A. and F.

White.	Black.
Mr. A.	Mr. F.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3	2. Kt to Q B 3
3. P to Q B 3	3. Kt to K B 3
4. K B to Q Kt 5 (a)	4. Kt takes K P
5. Castles	5. Kt to Q 3
6. B takes Kt	6. Q P takes B
7. Kt takes K P	7. B to K 2
8. P to Q 4	8. Castles
9. Q B to K B 4	9. B to K 3
10. Q to K 2	10. B to K square
11. Q Kt to Q 2	11. Kt to K B 4
12. Q Kt to K B 3	12. B to Q 3
13. Kt to K Kt 5	13. P to K R 3
14. Kt takes Q B	14. R takes Kt
15. Q B to Q square	15. Q to K R 3
16. Q to K Kt 4	16. Q R to K square
17. P to K B 3	17. Q R to K 2 (b)
18. Kt to Q 3	18. B to K 2
19. Kt to K 5	19. Q to K 3
20. Q to K R 3	20. Q to Q 4 square (c)
21. P to K Kt 3 (d)	21. K R takes Kt
22. Resigns	

(a) This appears to be an effective method of playing the attack at this stage of the opening.

(b) In order to play P to Q B 4.

(c) It would appear as if Black could gain a piece by a different mode of play, but were he to attempt it he would lose the game, e.g.:

21. Q takes R	20. R takes B
22. P to K Kt 4	21. P to K B 3
23. Q to K Kt 3	22. Kt to K R 5
24. P to K B 4, and wins.	23. P to K Kt 4

(d) This unfortunate blunder loses a game which White had conducted with great skill up to this point.

[The above was one of the games played in the "Home Circle" Tourney, to which we have adverted upon previous occasions.]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 168.

1. B to K Kt 3	1. K to B 2
2. R to K 7 (ch)	2. K to Q square
3. B to B 7 (ch)	3. K takes B
4. R mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 169.

1. Q to K Kt square (ch)	1. K to Kt 2
2. Q to Q R square (ch)	2. K takes Q
3. K to B square, and mates next move.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 170.

1. B to K 3	1. Q takes B
2. Q to Q Kt 6	2. R covers
3. Q to Q 6 (ch)	"
4. Q mates	"

F. JOHNSTON (Stratford-on-Avon).—Your problems shall be examined and reported upon as early as practicable.

J. WADK.—Not one of the problems forwarded by you on the 14th ult. is sound. We recommend to your notice the problems of such composers as Dr. Bayer, and Messrs. Healey, Grimshaw, Wormald, and the late J. B., of Bridport.

F. C.—Probably Mr. Simpson, the publisher, of King William-street, Charing Cross, London, could, after some trouble, obtain a copy for you; but the work is out of print.

*. Subscribers desirous of joining in a tourney of Chess games will please to communicate their names and addresses to the editor.

A DESOLATE HOME.—Here is a story of remarkable family affliction:—Mrs. George W. Harvey, of Portland, Maine, recently lost in one week her husband, father, and brother. Her husband was captain in the 3rd Maine Regiment, and was mortally wounded in the recent battles, and while her brother, a soldier in the same regiment, was helping to carry him to the rear, he was also shot and instantly killed.—*American Paper.*

HOW TREATIES ARE OBSERVED BY RUSSIA.—A Polish journal published at Dresden says that Russia has forty-two war vessels upon the Black Sea, besides thirty-two gun boats in course of construction. In order to keep within the letter of the treaty all these craft are called merchant ships, and in official phraseology are said to belong to the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company. To prevent this fleet sharing the fate of that of 1855, Russia has constructed a fortress at Kerch which commands the entrance to the Sea of Azof, and which will provide a safe shelter for the Russian vessels in that sea. At Nicholasief the arsenal and the dockyards have been restored. According to the same journal Russia has built some new fortifications upon the island of Aliand, but calls them barracks, and under cover of such dissimulation she is thus increasing her citadels and her navy. "And it was to obtain such results as these," adds the Polish journal, "that so many brave English and French soldiers found a grave at Sebastopol."

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

GUILDFALL.

CAUTION TO IMPUDENT YOUNG MEN.—Ellen Hurst, a young woman 23 years of age, dressed in a very showy manner, with a mantle made of cloth of a bright green colour covered with black lace, and a white satin bonnet elaborately trimmed, was charged before Mr. Alderman Hale with stealing a silver watch, value £1 10s, from a young named Robert James, who was described as a clerk, residing at 35, John-street, Fitzroy-square. According to the prosecutor's statement, it appeared that he met the prisoner about one o'clock on Friday morning, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and at her invitation accompanied her on some silly, leading out of Paternoster-row, when he gave her £1. After talking to her some time they were joined by another woman, who spoke to the prisoner, and she (prisoner) then made off, and he, when spoken to by a constable, missed his watch. From the evidence of the police, it seemed that while the prosecutor was taking his morning walk with the prisoner, both were closely watched by City constables, and on seeing her leave he went and asked the young man if he had lost anything, and he (prosecutor) then discovered that he had lost his watch. Pursuit was made, but unsuccessfully, when the fact of the robbery was communicated to City Police-sergeant Robert Smith, 61, who found her sitting on a door-step on his beat, and took her into custody. On the way to the station she gave him up a watch which she said had been given to her to mind by a person passing, and that watch the prosecutor identified as the one stolen from him. The prisoner began to cry and pleaded hard for mercy, as she said she had only gone out to obtain a few shillings, her mother being at the point of death. Police-sergeant Smith said she had given a correct address, and with respect to the mother's state he believed to be true, as when he went she was really very ill; her father-in-law was also an invalid, and her brothers and sister had been laid up with fever. The address was 32, Colingwood-street, Bethnal-green. Mr. Alderman Hale said that he should have sent her for trial had it not been for the unfortunate circumstances of her family. Her offence was a very serious one, and he should sentence her to two months' imprisonment.

BOW STREET.

THE "DEFTING WATCH" FRAUD.—Detection of the Prisoner.—The court was densely crowded by hotel-keepers, waiters, &c., interested in the examination of a young man who had been apprehended on the previous night (after a long and successful evasion of the police) on numerous charges of obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner gave the name of George Chapman, of High-street, Shadwell, and described himself as a "warehouseman." From the facts given in evidence, and stated by Inspector Bressan, it appeared that on the 7th inst., about eleven o'clock at night, the prisoner entered the Freemasons' Tavern during the breaking up of the legal gentlemen who had been dining there at the anniversary festival of the Silesters' Benevolent Institution. He was in full dress, and had, no doubt, made his way up the stairs leading to the first floor, where the company were descending, and thus escaped observation. When nearly half the party had separated, the prisoner was seen descending the stairs with a "drop too much." Approaching the head-waiter, John Harman, the prisoner said, "I say, old fellow, I want a glass to Cremorne, but I've spent all the money; lost it all at the races, but I must go to Cremorne to-night. I want you to lend me some money." Mr. Harman asked him if he had been dining with the gentlemen up stairs, and he said, "Yes," and that he was a friend of the "Torney-General." Witness believed that this must be the fact and took it for granted that he was intoxicated. The prisoner then produced what appeared to be a massive gold watch and chain, and said it was worth sixty guineas. He offered to leave it with Harman till the morning, if he would lend him £10 upon it. Witness said he could not advance so much as £10, but he eventually consented to lend the prisoner £5 and took the watch and chain as security. The prisoner then left the hotel, and soon afterwards the head waiter, on making a closer examination of the watch and chain, found they were nothing but gilt metal, and not worth 10s. The watch would not "wind up" (loud laughter) and only made a ticking noise for a little while after being well shaken. Harman went to Bow-street the next morning, and detailed his grievances to Mr. Hale, and the publicity given to his complaint in the newspapers was the cause of the prisoner's ultimate apprehension, for it appears that the prisoner having presented himself on a similar mission at the shop of Mr. Davidge, tobacconist, near the Holborn Circus, Mr. Davidge remembered the particulars of the former case, and detained the prisoner while he sent to the Freemasons' Tavern and for the police. The watch which he had offered to Mr. Davidge was precisely similar, and when Harman reached the shop he directly identified the prisoner as the same man who had defrauded him. It further appeared that the prisoner had obtained £5 upon another "defting" watch from the waiter at the Rainbow Tavern, 45, from a coffee-shop in Newton street by the same pretence. On the night of the 7th of June, after getting the £5 from Harman, he actually went into Bacon's hotel, next door, and obtained 4s. 6d. from one of the waiters there upon a "ring." The inspector said there would be a host of other cases against the prisoner if he were remanded for a week. The prisoner, in the blindest possible manner, assured the magistrate that it could be all explained "satisfactorily," only his "counsel" was not present. He was a householder and a ratepayer, and should be happy to return the £5 to Mr. Harman at once, and so end the matter. He meant to have done so before but he had been very ill. He denied that he was only shamming intoxication. The fact was he had been really drinking excessively, and that accounted for the whole occurrence. Of course his worship would grant him his liberty on bail? Mr. Henry replied, "Certainly not."

CLERKENWELL.

A LADY CHARGED WITH BEING DRUNK AND ASSAULTING TWO CONSTABLES AND A POLICEMAN.—Mary K. Campbell, a well-dressed woman, who gave her address 42, Holborn-square, Clerkenwell, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with being drunk and assaulting Police-constables at Clerkenwell, 21 N. and South, 124, in the execution of their duty, and the prisoner was further charged with assaulting Mrs. Martha Hummerton, of 19, Brewer-street, Finsbury-town. From the evidence of the constables it appeared that between the hours of two and three the previous afternoon they were standing at the Angel corner of Islington when the prisoner, who was the worse for liquor, came along in the company of a young man, who had also been drinking, and without saying a word knocked off one of the constable's hats. Police-constable Clarriss asked her what she meant by such unduly conduct? She made him no reply, but smacked his face, on which he took her into custody. She then became very violent, raved, and tore about, and it was with some difficulty she could be got along. At this stage of the proceedings her husband made his appearance, and he and the young man were with the prisoner, and endeavoured to get away. Finding that she could not succeed in that, she deliberately kicked one of the constables in a most delicate part of his body, and caused him much pain. He had suffered the pain the whole night, and still felt the effects of the kick. On the way to the police-station she struck several women, and she tore the bonnet off one woman's head, and also pulled her hair. The prisoner, in defence, said she regretted what she had done, but the fact was that she had been separated from her husband, a civil engineer in the City, for some time, and seeing him yesterday exclaimed her. She was a lady of means, and would pay any fine. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked if the prisoner had not before been charged at this court? The police replied that they had seen her drunk for some time, and she appeared to be giving way to drink. About a fortnight since she was charged at this court with being drunk and incapable at Islington, and then she was brought before the court, and she had been locked up some hours when she was discharged with a caution. Mr. D'Eyncourt characterized the assault on the police as a very malicious one, and ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 40s, or, in default, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for twenty-one days, and for the assault on Mrs. Hummerton the prisoner would have to pay a further fine of 20s and 10s, or, to be further imprisoned for twenty-one days, with hard labour. The money was paid.

A TEN YEARS' ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE POLICE COURT.—A FIFTIETH APPEARANCE.—Sarah Williams, aged 30, a dirty-looking prostitute, well known at this court, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Hatton-wall, St. Andrew's. Police-constable Harward said that about five o'clock this morning he saw the prisoner endeavouring to steal a watch from a man who was standing out of the rain. He told her to go away but she refused, and as she made a great disturbance he took her to the police-station, on the way to which she was very noisy and violent. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked the constable if the prisoner was known? The constable replied that he had known her over ten years as a quarrelsome woman, and she had been nearly 100 times in custody. The prisoner: Oh, dear, how can you say so? This can't be more than my fiftieth appearance. (A laugh). She hoped the magistrate would look over the matter this time, and let her go. Mr. D'Eyncourt sentenced the prisoner, as a disorderly prostitute, to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoner said she could sleep that lay away.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

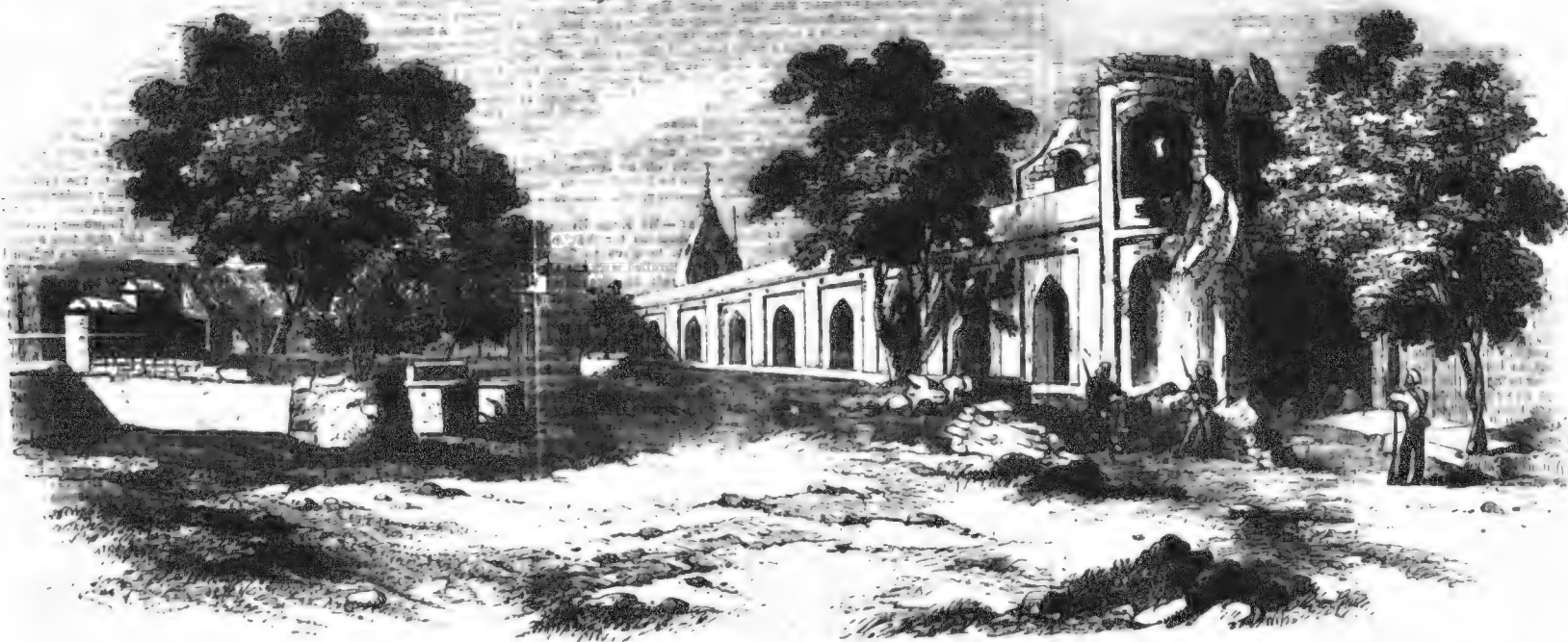
PLEASANT LOGGING.—Mrs. Edith Liddmore attended before Mr. Knox to answer the complaint of Mrs. Harriet Goe of using threatening language to her. There was also a complaint against Mrs. Goe by Mr. Liddmore.

of assaulting her. It appeared that Mrs. Goe, on the 4th of June, was coming down stairs with a basin of water in her hands when Mrs. Liddmore, who had a hammer in her hand, and had been quarrelling with some other person, threatened to break Mrs. Goe's head. Mrs. Goe then, according to Mrs. Liddmore's statement, threw a basin of water over her. Mrs. Liddmore, who, it appears, is a lodger of Mrs. Goe's, handed Mr. Knox the following list of grievances, with a daily return of the number of bags destroyed during the above period, 800: The area or yard taken away and the house rendered unsafe. The water-closet locked, and the key taken away and refused. Continuous knocking for two nights from twelve till four in the morning. A pall of whitewash upon, and the doors of the apartment plastered with the same. The water run off on several occasions. Mr. Lewis suggested that each party should be bound over to keep the peace towards each other, and Mr. Knox assenting, that course was adopted.

COMMITTEE OF A FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S SECRETARY.—Mr. Evan Evans, of No. 18, Greek-street, again appeared to answer a summons for that being the secretary of the Hearts of Oak Friendly Society, he gave to Thomas Nye, a member, a copy of rules which had not been enrolled with the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Mr. Wood, of the firm of Wood and King, appeared on behalf of the complainant and about 8,000 other members of the society; and Mr. Lewis, of Ely-place, for the defendant. The evidence taken on the last occasion was read over. It was to the effect that the complainant had been altered in several important particulars after the rules had been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt. One of the altered rules did away with the necessity of the appointment of an auditor between the secretary and the members of the society. It was stated that there was an error of £1,000 in the accounts. Mr. Wood said that when the case was last before the court the magistrate suggested that the chairman on the occasion when Nye received the book of rules should be summoned. He wished to state that the defendant Evans, who had charge of the address-book, had refused to say where Howard, the chairman, lived, and consequently no proceedings had been taken against him. He had now only to ask for the committee of the defendant. Mr. Knox said that when he granted the application for an adjournment on the last occasion it was not because he had any doubt about the course he ought to take. The case was a most important one. The defendant was charged with issuing a copy of the rules of the society other than those certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, the altered rules involving such important matters as the omission of the appointment of an auditor between the defendant and the members of the society and changes in the time of meeting. There was also an alleged deficiency of £1,000 in the funds of the society. The Government had required for the better protection of members of benefit societies that Mr. Tidd Pratt should inspect and certify the rules. In the case of the Hearts of Oak Society, Mr. Tidd Pratt had ordered that there should be an auditor appointed independent of the secretary, and that this auditor should afford the members a guarantee that they should have what the society promised, and what from their exertions they were entitled to expect. He considered that this, as far as the civil business of the court was concerned, was the most important case that had come before him. He should commit the defendant for a misdemeanor, but would take bail in the sum of £100 for his appearance at the Central Criminal Court.

WORSHIP STREET.

ILLEGAL PAWNING.—Wm. Lewis, hawker, of Filar's-moor, Bethnal-green, and Mary Lewis, his wife, the latter with two little children one in her arms, the other clinging to her dress and crying violently and incessantly, were charged with illegally pawning six shirts, the property of Miss Angela Burdett Coutts. Mr. John Sapsford, agent for managing Miss Burdett Coutts's charitable property in this district, stated that in consequence of the distressed condition of the wives and families of numerous handloom weavers in Bethnal-green, and the ignorance of sewing among many of them, which effectually precluded their obtaining employment at work for which women alone are adapted, Miss Coutts determined to open an institution in that locality, where women and girls could be properly instructed in that respect, employment being also found as far as possible, for those who were anxious to get it. The institution, which was established by Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, and called "the Handloom Weavers' Sewing School," was opened about three years ago, and had met with such success that they had now as many as 158 on their books, and the number they so employed sometimes exceeded 300. There was likewise a charitable branch of the establishment for dispensing wine, brandy, meat, and other requisite to infirm and sick, and it always gave employment to members of the other sex, where possible. Work and payment for work were rules insisted on as imperative in every case where they could be at all enforced. 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INTERIOR OF A SERAI (See page 80.)

Literature

HIGHLAND JESSIE; OR, LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

CHAPTER LXXV.

PHIL.

DR. PHIL EFFINGHAM found great, even considerable comfort in his eye-glass. There was something so cool in taking observations of the enemy by its means, and something still more satisfactory in feeling that the enemy felt the performance was cool.

Gentlemen with flashing swords, sparkling with bright jewels, flourish them before Phil, but the doctor only fixed his eye-glass more comfortably, and made the rough little pony given him to ride, out a few capers in the road.

They could not disturb Phil's equanimity. Even when the rascals burst out laughing at the queer figure he cut in the saddle, with his long legs almost as near the ground as the pony's, he did not feel riled. He simply settled himself more firmly in his saddle, and pulled down his waistcoat.

And the doctor was just as cool when taken as a prisoner of war, for his despatches had been found on him, though by the way, they were dead letters to the enemy, being in cypher. Perhaps, had they ransacked his face they could have seen just a glance of general satisfaction on it as they told him, in a bogey kind of voice, that he would be taken before the potentate. But they were not watching his countenance, and saw nothing of the kind.

When he was taken into that respectable presence—the King of Delhi's, understood—he sauntered forward as cool as an Eton boy, and polishing up that irritating eye-glass, in order to have a good look at his Majesty.

Getting into the full presence of that weak old potentate, deliberately he fixed the round glass in his right eye, stared at majesty, and then thus delivered himself in ordinary Hindostanee: "Hullo! how do ye do? Quite well? Hal! you've forgotten me, I see?"

The poor old King, who was so soon to be tumbled off his tottering throne, too ungrateful to remember anybody who had done him a service, and who did not appear to be in a condition to do his Majesty a second—the poor old monarch fell into a weak rage in a moment.

"Who speaks to us thus?" he cries. "Let the infidel be shot—let him be shot in one moment!"

"Oh, stop a bit, Delhi," says Phil; "I was useful to you once before, and I may be again. How are you off for doctors?"

The word shook the King of Delhi like an ague. The Indians are wretched fools at physic, and when a Hindustanee, whether king or beggar, is ill a-bed he is the most abject wretch on earth in the presence of an English doctor. In fact, not to hesitate put a fine point upon it, they look upon him as a kind of god.

This Phil knew. His clear head had not been in India half a score of medical years without finding out that.

Now, they were as badly off for doctors in Delhi as they were well off for disease, and the trembling old King and his family had been quivering all the week, in consequence of the rumour that small-pox had appeared in the city. The poor old coward had always feared vaccination, and notoriously had always run away from the city when that disease, the scourge of the tropics, had made its appearance. The King's fear of small-pox was notorious.

Says the King, "Prisoner, are you a doctor?"

"Oh, yes. I once took a tooth of yours out at Delhi—you gave me an emerald for so doing."

Which was the truth—for, sold, that emerald had enabled Phil to despise credit, and pay ready money.

The King remembered the occasion, now it struck Phil, by the reference to the emerald.

"Come near us," says the King.

And, thereupon, Phil strides to the throne, a couple of rifles being cheerfully pointed at him from over the King's shoulder as a kind of quiet safety-guard against treason.

"We don't remember you," says the old King, suspiciously; he never remembered the face and name of those to whom he should in fairness have felt some kindly gratitude. "How," continues the King, "may we know you are one of those wise men?"

Well, it was a question of saving his life, or perhaps Phil was not justified in doing as he did. He was thoroughly aware of the

Indian fear of illness, especially epidemics; nor was he ignorant of the fact that fear will produce several epidemics, if that fear is experienced in the presence of an epidemic.

Guessing that there must be cholera in the pent-up city, he pointed to an Indian who had been especially illustrious in bullying Phil during his imprisonment and journeying to Delhi, and said, "I no doctor, Delhi? Now look here, you see that black rascal? In six hours he shall be down in cholera."

Now, as fear will produce cholera more rapidly than it will any other complaint, it is evident, seeing the victim in question was a bully, that he was therefore a coward, and would soon yield to the persuasions of what has aptly been called choleraic apprehension.

Within three hours the man in question was taken into a bastard kind of cholera, brought on wholly by his cowardly dread of the complaint, which, doubtless, he had been unkindly told had recently broken out in the besieged city.

The catastrophe renewed the doubts of his Majesty of Delhi, and, possibly from that moment there was no human being in Delhi for whom the King would have done so much as he was willing to accomplish for Dr. Phil Effingham—not even including his own precious wives, and two favourite sons, for his Majesty loved himself better than his entire harem and progeny, none of which could look after his dear health like the wise English doctor.

Now, if Phil had ever shown any open affection for anything in life before the coming of Jessie Macfarlane it was for his case of surgical instruments, and never did he look upon these with more liking than when he produced them in the presence of "Delhi," as he called the King of that city, upon his second interview with that feeble old gentleman, and after the successful issue of that choleraic prediction.

Like most true doctors, Phil never travelled without his instruments, and they went into Delhi with him.

"Delhi" got up to greet him, and offered Phil a seat, when that medical man, still cool and in his eye-glass, once more sauntered into his presence.

"What can we do for you, sahib?" says the King.

"I wish, Delhi, you'd let me have a cup of coffee."

"Sahib, all here is yours. If you were one of us, you should be a prince."

"Thank ye Delhi; I'll stick to my regiment. I suppose you've heard there's small-pox about?"

This Phil had learnt in the interval between the two interviews.

"Yes," said Delhi, eagerly; "and—"

"Shut up," says Phil; "I know what you are going to say. If I save you from it, you'll do anything. Now look here [at this point he took out his case of instruments] here you are. There's the stock in trade. Now I won't vaccinate you for a month from this date."

"Doctor!" says the old King, eagerly.

"No use; blow me up and away from a cannon if you like," says Phil, once more fixing that historical eye-glass, "but I won't do it under a month, and then only on condition I'm treated well, my traps given back to me, including my pistols, and that I'm lodged like a Christian."

And this is how it came about that Phil Effingham was lodged like a prince. He was a prisoner only in name.

Having a lively idea of comfort, he chose a pleasant lodging in a garden; he at once ordered half-a-dozen suits of white to keep him as cool in the blazing July weather, at Delhi, as was possible, and they found plenty of splendid cigars for him from somewhere; perhaps they were the loot, the booty stolen from the English who had fled from Delhi.

Well, if Phil Effingham had been a hard-hearted man, perhaps, as he lounged in cool white in his garden prison, and smoked in the shade with a cup of real Indian coffee and half a dozen servants at his elbow, he might have come to the conclusion that he was in clover compared with his recent position at Lucknow.

But, happily or unhappily, just as the individual reader may decide, Phil Effingham, spite of all his open reserve, had one of the softest hearts in the world; and so, in the midst of these luxuries, which he owed to his coolness and his knowledge, there was not an hour in the day in which he did not sigh to be back amidst the horrors and miseries and the love lived in the pestiferous Residency.

But about the third day he found a consolation; and thenceforward, whenever he discovered himself sighing for old Lucknow, he took his comfort. It was this.

Remembering the clever mode by which that Indian spy at Lucknow had communicated with his friends—remembering him all the more because that patriot was the indirect cause of his, Phil's, present position, the doctor was suddenly seized with the idea of putting the same sort of scheme into operation on his own account.

His prison was in a kind of garden-terrace, under the city wall, and though it was true that the English were not cannonading that portion of the place, still Phil deluded himself with the hope that an outpost might make the discovery.

According to agreement, Phil's arms had been delivered up to

him; and so, when the idea first came to him, he leapt up like a boy, and set to work.

The missile ran thus:—

"Englishmen,—Keep up your spirits, and don't kick me in the thought for telling you to, though, perhaps, I am impertinent. The niggers are all quarrelling amongst themselves."

"PHIL EFFINGHAM,

"Prisoner at Delhi, surgeon in 3—th."

This missile was rammed into the barrel of his pistol, and the next moment bang, the charge and the wadding had flown over the city wall.

Asked what he meant by that, he said he was firing at a bird for amusement, and his gaoler shrugged his shoulders, and thought what brutes the feringshees were to kill innocent birds.

And so, that is the way Phil Effingham took consolation while a prisoner in clover of his majesty the King of Delhi. Meanwhile, outside Delhi, things were progressing rapidly. They were "hurrying up" and knocking down daily all sorts of buildings.

Every man did his work before Delhi—white and black. And, talking of the latter, a special word should be given to the little Goorkhas. These little fellows ought to have a word for themselves, and an engraving to themselves. Hence our illustration.

The Goorkhas were from Nepal, which is populated by various tribes, some of whom are Buddhists, and appear to be of Mongol origin; others are evidently of Hindoo origin, and adhere to Brahminism. The ruling tribe belong to this class, and are known as Goorkhas.

Goorkhas turned up so frequently in the history of the mutiny in India, that their name, previously unfamiliar, became common in the mouths of those who discussed the mutiny; and I feel bound to give our reader, by means of the engraver, some idea of what they look like.

The Goorkhas who were recruited into our Indian army were more numerous than the Sikhs; but still they did not bear a very large proportion in the ranks. In their sphere there are no better troops in the world, it is said, and their numbers are not at all likely to be reduced. The Goorkhas are most useful, although they are unable to endure any better than Europeans the extreme heat of the plains. Still, after Goorkha troops have been duly considered, the Hindoo element re-appears, and it must be kept in due subordination. From the Hindoo soldiery that may hereafter be retained in the Bengal army, the sacerdotal caste must henceforth be completely excluded. But, after what has passed, not even a large addition of Goorkha regiments—not even the formation of a lower caste Hindoo army in Bengal can re-inspire absolute security. Something more is required, and that something is, undoubtedly, a large permanent increase of European regiments.

Although the Goorkha battalions in one instance mutilated, elsewhere they are said to have distinguished themselves by fidelity and courage.

These little Goorkhas (and they are very little men) were specially useful for outpost duty. Especially at the serai of the Subzee Mundee did they distinguish themselves.

And the word serai reminds the present writer that throughout the length of this tale he has never once spoken of the serais. He should have done so, for it may generally be put to the Indian credit, and credit to the Indians is much wanting where one has to talk of Indians slaying Englishmen.

The sketch of the serai of the Subzee-Mundee represents an ordinary serai or resting-place for travellers. It was converted into a strong defensible post by the British. All these serais are on the same plan, and most of them have been built by charitable persons for public use. That in which we are particularly interested consists of a large, square court-yard, with one main gateway. The exterior presents to view mere high, flat walls, with no attempt at ornament or beauty. Opening into the interior all round is a row of double chambers, or rather cells, as each one is merely four rough walls, with a vaulted roof. In the centre of the court is a raised terrace for the Mahometans to kneel on, as they pray morning and evening, with their faces turned towards the sacred city of their faith. The only attempt at decoration is the gateway, which is made a prominent feature by being a storey higher than the rest of the building; here the corners of the windows, doors, are all of sandstone, neatly and elaborately carved with floral patterns.

The Goorkhas held the serai under notice in the most plucky manner, and many is the tale the building could tell if it could speak of the bravery and endurance of the little men.

Goorkhas in a skirmish are wonderful fellows. They remind you of little Welsh ponies, rough, lively, and everywhere in a moment. It is almost impossible to help laughing at the little fellows—except when they draw their razor-shaped sword (they weigh some pounds), when it is as well to keep out of the length of even their short arms.

As it has been said, the Goorkhas helped at Delhi a good deal, but meanwhile, and before the city was relieved, Phil Effingham



GOORKHAS IN A SKIRMISH. (See page 28.)

was a prisoner taking it very easy, dressed cool in white, and calling for coffee and his slaves, like the bashaw he had become.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

LOTA AND LITTLE ARTHUR.

THERE are some scenes the author cannot describe, and other scenes he ought not to attempt to describe, and even others which he neither can nor may describe.

Amongst these is the meeting of a mother and lost child one.

I think it must be, because I feel I am quite unequal to the task. And yet I am about striving to do it. I shall fail; for who can

describe or tell of the love which any man may see existing in the sweet eyes of a good mother.

It has been said that upon Lota's reappearance in Delhi she was welcomed like a goddess. Even thus, in her deception, she looked splendid; but what shall be said of her when the night had come, and when wrapped in some poor dark covering, she no longer the false prophetess, but the true mother, guided in the shadow towards the house of Jeth Kristos, and led by the hand by Darril Jalib.

It was night-time, and the boy was asleep, with one little fair arm on the neck of one of the Indian's children.

She was too ungratefully eager in her search for the child to look at the Indian who had saved him before she had taken the little boy once more to her breast.

A little catching of the breath as he saw him—a wild look, indeed, like the glance of a prophetess, upon her face—then a happy yielding, possessing, crouching down over the child—this, as far as the narrator can say, was the meeting between Lota St. Maur and her little child. What else could be said I am not sure of. Who can talk of, perchance, an instantaneous prayer as weighty as the prayers of an entire land?

The boy was frightened at first, but the kisses reassured him, the sweet words soothed him; and, lo! being very sleepy after the play and laughter of an entire day, he fell asleep peacefully in the mother's arms.

Then she looked up gratefully to Kristos.

And she said, "I love you with all my grateful heart."



GOORKHA CHILDS AND MEN. (See page 28.)

The poor humble sweeper, bred in abject life, stooped his head, and laid his hands upon his breast.

"It was but my duty to save your child, dear mistress."

"You have brought him from the grave to me."

"I have children," said the Hindoo, "and I have lost children, and loving them I have, and having wept for those that I have lost, I know how glad, dear mistress, I may be that I have saved the little sahib."

She did not speak of reward—only common people think of relieving themselves from obligation by immediate reward. Lota but thanked the Indian, and kept the memory of him in her heart.

Do you know, that Indian never did, never would, accept a reward for the good office he had filled. No, he left judgment between him and his great god Brahma.

A time passed—a pained look came over the face of the mother, for in this world, however great our joy, pain is always near at hand. The German song, "Parting," is often whispering in the ears of those who have once heard it.

She must part with the boy again. She knows that every time she steals to see him, she is endangering his life (her own she set at little value); and with this terrible knowledge she feels that she must see little of the boy; so she presses the small chap to her heart, till he wakes and is querulous once more, and she looks about her once more desolately.

Then follow the sweet parting kisses—and then she is pattering back to her splendid imprisonment, guided by Darth Jalib, and as her reluctant steps carry her farther and farther away from the boy, her head turns slowly back into the darkness, and she wonders in which direction she shall look that her eyes may be turned towards him.

Then, in a few minutes, she is no longer openly the true mother.

Once again she is the false prophetess, and the Indian fanatics are cringing before her beauty.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

LUCKNOW—JULY 13 TO 18.

WHEN it is remembered that all the English besieged at Lucknow did not go beyond 500, the mortality may be guessed when the statement is set out that for months after the commencement of the siege, no day went past without its burials—sometimes of half-a-dozen.

And yet they were cheerful at Lucknow.

I suppose they were cheerful because they were working; for it is surprising what a deal of heavy work has to do with light hearts.

And hard working, by the 13th of July, was dreadful work. The heat was terrible, and, of course, sun-stroke became a great source of danger. In a moment, and without warning, down would go a man, and when he was picked up he would be found black in the face—sun-stroke.

But if the heat was dreadful, there was no fear of thirst, for the rain came down as though every inch of the heavens was weeping. Anyhow, they had water in abundance at Lucknow.

There was hard work on the 14th, however, spite of the heat, for near the Post-office Gate such a number of good shot were delivered by the enemy, and a traverse, or screen of earth, had to be flung up to save those who had to pass that way from the shot of Johanne's house, and which, it was determined, should be sent into the air on the very first opportunity.

It was on the same 14th, by the way, that the enemy went mad in the way of "freewood" once more, and threw in such quantities of the logs already referred to that it was quite lights amongst the drummer and other boys to obtain them. Young Job Fisher, for instance, in obtaining the largest, got the eye of the blackest tint of all the abnormal eyes which the boys, in emulation, perhaps, of their fighting elders, gave each other in a friendly give and take style.

It was also on the 14th that the garrison wondered what on earth was the matter with Lucknow, whence came such cries and howls as frightened the children far more than the shot, to which they were accustomed (a).

Life in the city was not much more comfortable than in the garrison. The difference stood thus: In the latter they had little to lose, and they did not lose it. In the former they had much to lose, and they lost everything. The sepoys turned quite as much upon the Indian civilians, as far as property went, as they did upon the "white race."

Also on this 14th July, two little children died from cholera, and four rascally Sikhs bolted over to the enemy.

But worse than the enemy's firing, worse than the desertion, worse even than the putrid fumes over the whole garrison, was the plague of boils.

Tim Flat was one of the first sufferers.

"Why, what the devil!" said he, going over the hair of his head with a feeling forefinger. "why yere's my 'ead—head I mean,—like a nubby pertayie—leastways pertato."

It was the truth; exactly as a blight will in a single night smite a field of those table vegetables to which Tim Flat compared his handsome head, so within a few hours the plague of boils spread over the camp. So far they sternly confined themselves to the head, but they were not any the less painful for that restriction.

As it has been said, Tim Flat was one of the first sufferers, but he soon had companions in his misery, and by the 18th July Tom Dobbles was in such a pustulous state, and as a consequence his hair was coming off to such an extent that he committed himself to this remark and to Tim Flat, "Blest, sergeant, if I shall take home—ever we do go to any other home than the long one—not a blessed hair o' my head for my sweethearts!"

Everybody, more or less, got the "boils," and when Wilhelmina discovered her dose, she more than ever regretted that the infant Obby (or Nebby, which was it?) had got "attoxiated" on her caud—Cologne, convinced as she was that that perfume would have taken them away if applied three times a day regular.

But, spite of the boils, all the women worked hard at corn-grinding, and Miss Skeggs was one of them, interposing a rag between her palm and the wooden handle of the mill, to avoid, if possible, "corniness," as she called it, referring to that callosity of the palms which accompanies hard work.

On that 17th the officers of the 3—th had an excitement at break-

fast, for a large shot appeared at that meal and fractured a leg. But, as it was only that of a table, perhaps the record of this feat is quite unnecessary.

Indeed, it was extremely impolite, having once referred to Skeggs, to abandon her for anybody, even for one officer of the 3—th.

Miss Skeggs's heart was torn. That little scene with Tim Flat had awakened her dear susceptibilities, and she felt now that the interest she took in Sergeant Fisher was—love!

What?

It appeared lately she was paying a few delicate attentions to Tim Flat. Well, what of that? She had such stocks of affection on hand (all of a sudden) that she could afford to be generous. The question stood, which did she like best?—that is, which did she desire of the two men should like her best, the dear?

This was a troublesome decision.

"Ah," thought she one evening as she tended the youthful Obby (or Nebby was it?) to his bed, that youth having had a smackful of difference of opinion with his nurse as to the impossibility of going to bed without that squirt, to which reference has been made, and which had mysteriously disappeared—"Ha," thought she, "if I could only confer myself upon both of them!"

But as that was not to be thought of for a moment, she again slapped up her little charge, who had once more suddenly screamed out for that squirt.

She did not know how to settle her affections, and it is possible she would have wavered like the donkey between the two trusses of hay till she fell dead of indecision, had not Tim himself turned the scale in his own favour—not that he wanted to.

But it has already been remarked that the force of sympathy is great indeed; and furthermore, had the observation not been pointed beyond all question, readers would be fully aware of the strength of that quality.

"Sympathy—my dear sir, you may make a very pump dribble with sympathy, if it happens to be one of soft mottle."

Wilhelmina had sympathised with Tim over the Jessie affair, so no wonder he went to get a little more sympathy—the poor devil.

In fact, your military man in love is really a great donkey.

"Morning, Miss Skeggs," says he, not quite knowing her name, and bringing in a small bunch of wild flowers, he had got from some obscure corner; for your flowers know nothing of warfare, and let men out themselves to pieces as much as they like, if they like it, the flowers will go on blooming for ever in their seasons, just precisely as the sun shines daily, and for the same benignant reason.

"Skeggs," says she, blushing, for she is washing up little Obby, (call him Obby, for the sake of settling it), and the mainy frame of that infant was exposed in a way far from fashionable. "Though Mr. Flat you may avoid the name, and call me Miss Wilhelmina, for you know," she continues, dressing Obby quik, "for you know how I feel for you in that affair in a certain quarter. I saw her this morning. She is quite well. Helgho! I am not quite well."

"Ain't yer, Miss Willyminer?"

"No, Mr. Timothy, my bringings up have been different. Which you have a beautiful bokay there, sir, and which," here she giggled something like half-quorked ginger drinks, "and which I s'pose its for Miss Jessie Farmalkine."

"Oh, no, Miss Willyminer; it's jest for you, it is."

"Lo—or!" says Skeggs, narrowly escaping the letting of Obby (I have made up my mind to call him Obby) down far from easy on his occiput. His occiput, you know, was the back of his head, as any respectable and responsible doctor with a sense of what he owes himself, will assure you of.

"Yes," says Tim, presenting the bokay something after the manner of presenting arms.

"And a charming bokay, too," says Skeggs; and perhaps it was at that moment she whispered to herself, "Ha, I think I could allow him to live me!"

And with this touching impression, I will leave Skeggs for a time, with a tendency to such emotion that Obby broke out into a roar of affright, which brought Skeggs once more to a sense of the commonplace.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

THE PALANQUIN.

IT is time some explanation should be given of that rather melodramatic affair of the palanquin, the explanation of which has been left to the imagination of the reader.

It will be remembered that the palanquin, the coming of which was announced by the dying Hindoo to Clive, was fired upon so dexterously that the shell shattered that vehicle.

It may then be recalled that immediately after the explosion the sepoys were seen to run forward and prostrate themselves before the shattered vehicle.

What could all this mean?

The meaning was as obscure to all men as to Clive St. Maur.

He had but one consolation.

He had done his duty.

He had learnt that the enemy was about to put in force a new means of obtaining his victory they were striving so hard to gain, and like a good soldier he reported the information he had gained.

From what he had seen at Delhi, his conviction stood firm that the prophetess announced as approaching the garrison was his own wife.

But he stuck to his duty, and though, perhaps, as he heard the report of the cannon which sent the blazing shell right at the palanquin, he felt, for the moment, inclined to snap his revolver into his brain, he never even laid his hand upon that firearm.

He had suffered so much that he could afford to suffer more. But the prostration of the Hindoos, and their cries of triumph immediately after the shell had burst, were totally inexplicable.

That the palanquin was occupied was evident. With glasses several officers had marked a delicate hand resting between the palanquin curtains, and exposed to the air.

The mystery, however, was to be explained away.

On the night of the 18th the enemy, whose ammunition was certainly failing (b), made an attack upon Mr. Gubbins's position.

They were met by a trifling sortie on the part of the garrison, and those who formed it brought a prisoner into camp.

This man—an enthusiast, as he proved himself within five minutes of his capture—gave such information as satisfied Clive that he had not been the means, by the awful road of duty, of slaying his own wife.

The prisoner was offered his life upon condition that he would give certain information concerning the enemy, which Brigadier Inglis desired to corroborate.

At once, and as frank as the day, the man said, "I will tell you nothing!"

"I promise you your life," said the brigadier.

"I do not care for life."

"That is nonsense!"

"See if I think when you bind me to the gun."

"Why do you not fear to die?"

"Because I am sure of Paradise."

The brigadier smiled.

(b) THE ENEMY'S AMMUNITION.—In the middle of July the enemy's cannon began to flag; indeed, the enemy, it was said, on good authority, had been getting two 24 pounders to every 18-pounder of ours. They had seized, early in the month, the largest arsenal in India 200,000 lb. of powder, many millions of percussion caps, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. Their practice was as good as ours, if not better. We were very short of artillerymen.

"And pray, who told you so?"

"It was her smile told me so."

"Whose smile, my man?"

"That of the prophetess."

"What, she whom we hit while in her palanquin?"

"You did not touch her."

"No?"

"No," said the poor fanatical fellow. "Brahma again took her to his bosom, as your wicked iron came near her, and when we ran to the palanquin we found it empty."

"Oh," said the brigadier, again smiling, for he had been as much puzzled by the events which followed the hitting of the palanquin as had the youngest subaltern.

Then, after a pause, the brigadier said, "Sepoy, are you sure of paradise?"

"Yes—she smiled upon me from the palanquin as they carried her past!"

"Very well, then I shall not send you there. You are a free man. I told you that if you gave information your life should be spared, and you have done so. Let this man be set free."

"Free?"

"Yes! Englishmen rarely break their word."

"The prophetess be praised!"

"For what?" asked the brigadier.

"For gaining me my life!"

"But it is I—/ who have given you your life, my man."

"Because the prophetess commands you!" said the prisoner.

"There—there, go along," said the brigadier, nodding his head, as he felt what deep untransplantable root religious superstition takes.

And the man went, and beyond all question his liberty was accepted in Lucknow as the result of a special interposition of the prophetess Lota.

The fanatics did not ask themselves how it was if the prophetess loved them, and had such power, that she did not deliver the garrison into their hands.

The revelations made by the man, however, comforted the heart of Sir Clive St. Maur. He knew, as an ordinary, rational Englishman, that if there were no human remains found in the palanquin, after it was shattered by the garrison shell, that it was because there had been no human being to shatter, and not because Brahma had interfered.

But the mystery of the hand outside the vehicle still remained. It was cleared up long after, but I may as well clear it up at once.

The upper classes are adepts at deceiving the lower in all shapes of superstition. I am speaking of India. The prophetess episode being valuable, and poor Lota valueless, the Nena had connected the weak, yet remaining idea of a deputy prophetess, who, hidden in the recesses of the palanquin would pass for the real article.

The act of placing the palanquin within sight of the English camp, to inspire the people, was a further portion of the scheme, it being intended that when the palanquin should be struck, as it inevitably would be, sooner or later, that upon the vehicle being found empty, the idea of a miracle, a marvellous calling away of the prophetess from danger, should excite the fanatical spirit of the Sepoys to further acts of bravery.

In order that the belief in the presence of the prophetess within the palanquin should be maintained in all its strength, the wretched actress who played Lota's part had been furnished with a waxen hand, which she so arranged before leaving the palanquin as to appear that of the occupant of the palanquin. This hand was placed lying between the curtains of the vehicle.

Unprepared for deception, and willing to believe, the Hindoos, who, whatever their respect for the prophetess, kept out of the dangerous neighbourhood of the palanquin, yielded a ready subscription to the belief of a miracle, and perhaps the affair inspired the mutineers to further acts of violence.

Perchance, the record of this performance, and the performance itself, may appear childish to most readers. Well—the action was a childish trick played upon a soldiery childish indeed in their superstition.

But, childish or not, it relieved Sir Clive St. Maur of a great load of grief.

But where was she?

Clive St. Maur learnt on the 19th.

A piece of paper came to garrison by the hands of a pensioner, which was a delicate term for "spy" in the English camp, and this bit of paper was addressed to Sir Clive St. Maur. It ran:—

"To Sir Clive St. Maur, 3—th Regiment, Lucknow,—Lota here. Delhi. Faithful—well—hopeful."

"PHILIP EFFINGHAM."

It was one of Phil's relief waddings shot over the city wall, and which had been picked up by an outlying picket, and delivered at headquarters. Thence it had been forwarded by a paid volunteer spy, who carried despatches for Lucknow.

You see Phil's usual luck cluck to him. He always got his way, except in marrying Jessie Macfarlane.

"Thanks to dear old Phil," said Clive—and I believe he kissed the charred paper—"I may hope to live to see my Loty once again."

And then, there is little doubt about it, he was very humble and grateful to one who was a better friend to him even than honest Phil Effingham.

A WITTY SENTINEL.—A Lieutenant of the 10th United States Infantry recently met with a sad rebuff at Fort Kearney. The lieutenant was promenading in full uniform one day, and approached a volunteer on sentry, who challenged him with, "Halt! who comes there?" The lieutenant, with contempt in every lineament of his face, expressed his feeling with an indignant "Ass!" The sentry's reply, apt and quick, came, "Advance, Ass, and give the countersign."—*New York Sun*.

THE PUNISHMENT OF RAPE.—The following is a copy of a Bill just brought from the Lords, intitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Law in cases of Rape:—Whereas it is expedient to amend the law with regard to cases of rape: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—1. Where any person is convicted of the crime of rape, the court before whom he is convicted may, in addition to the punishment now awarded, under any other law either now in force or hereafter to be in force, direct that the offender be once, twice, or thrice privately whipped. 2. Where any person is convicted of an assault with an intent to commit rape, the court before whom he is convicted may, in addition to the punishment awarded under any law either now in force or hereafter to be in force, direct that the offender be once privately whipped. 3. Where any person shall aid, abet, or assist another to commit the crime of rape, such person shall be liable to the same punishment as the principal, or to any mitigated punishment, as the court before whom the principal is convicted may award. 4. This Act shall be construed with and subject to the same provisions as in the Act of the session of the 25th and 27th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chap. 14."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. H. James, the retired physician, continues to mail, free of charge, to all who desire it, a copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption after having been given up by her physician and despaired of by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp. Address, O. P. Brown, Secretary, 4, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

(a) AFFAIRS AT LUCKNOW.—Now the cause of these protest: we learn from Jui-raj Brahma, arrived in Calcutta from Lucknow. He said:—"On Monday 14th July, about eight o'clock, I left Lucknow; so to that time all was well. The Europeans were in the Residency, and the mutineers troops were attacking from the outside; great plunder was going on in the city. Outside the Residency there are many thousand men; but they are not all fighting men. Many of them are people of the city and lookers on. There may be about twelve regiments, and a few Bannasahs; and it is true that on one occasion the British troops gave the mutineers a thrashing, and put them to flight. More than 100 of the mutineers are killed daily. Of those who die, they who have relations are burnt, otherwise the bodies are thrown into the Goomtee river. The wounded are carried away in coolies, and treated. Both in the city and in the camp there is a great stink; the mutineers do not now keep up so severe a hand as they did at first, and it is probable that their supplies of ammunition are running short; for at night, now, there is no firing from the guns, though the firing goes on. A gun or two may perhaps be fired at night. The Europeans who have plundered the city are walking homeward with their booty. The mutineers are searching in the city for saltpetre, but I have not heard of their searching for copper caps; in fact, none are to be had in the city. Provisions are plentiful, and the Bannasahs have been told to keep their shops open, and sell for ready money. All the mutineers have put up in the gardens of the city people, of which they have forcibly taken possession. A great number of the petty neighbouring rajahs have joined the fight and given their assistance."

